



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RENT OF MULBERRY LANDS.

THE following correspondence concerning the rent of mulberry lands in Bengal, is published for general information :—

Extracts from the Reports of the Commissioners regarding Agricultural Products of their Divisions.

THE rent for mulberry lands averages Rs. 4-8 per beegah, exclusive of "siwai" collections

* It would be nearer the mark to say Rs. 15 per annum, including rent of land.

which are very frequent. The total expenses of cultivation average* Rs. 20 per beegah per annum. The outturn may be put at 32 "bojahs" per beegah.

Each "bojah" or bundle of leaf will fetch at least one rupee. A ryot can therefore calculate on obtaining a gross profit of Rs. 32 per beegah or a net profit of Rs. 12. He is speaking of ordinary years. There are seasons when from a mortality of the silkworms, the unfortunate cultivator can find no market for his produce. On the other hand, in very good years the price of the mulberry leaf will rise to Rs. 2 per bojah, which will give the cultivator as high a net profit as Rs. 44 per beegah. It may be supposed then that the production of mulberry leaves is a popular species of agriculture. It is checked, however, by the shortsighted rapacity of the zemindars, who not only decline to advance the ryot the prime outlay which is considerable, but demand an excessive rent for mulberry lands. The following is a too common example of this. A ryot scrapes together enough money to prepare 4 or 5 beegah for mulberry. He (the ryot) is at once called upon to pay Rs. 5 per beegah rent for land which he formerly paid perhaps Re. 1. A "khurcha" of say 12 annas in the rupee, is sure to be called for before he has long enjoyed his increased profits. He throws up his head in disgust, and the jungle claims its own. Mr. F. H. Skrine has himself seen a mulberry field, prepared with great expense, covered with jungle or maintaining crops. This is not a matter within the province of legislation, but depends on the good sense of the zemindar. It is to be hoped that the progress of enlightenment will open his eyes to a sense of his own advantage and counteract the decline in this important industry which has already set in.

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Agricultural Department, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 717, dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1873.

4. With reference to Mr. Skrine's account of mulberry cultivation, His Honor desires that the Board will favor him with their opinion as to whether an occupancy ryot, who raises a rice field and makes it into a mulberry field, can under the law be made to pay enhanced rent on that account.

No. 288A, dated Fort William, the 31st May 1873.

From—D. J. McNEILE, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Agricultural Department.

With reference to paragraph 4 of Government order No. 717, dated 16th ultimo, I am directed to state that, if the land when leased to the ryot, say Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, as rice land, was fairly priced in comparison with land of a similar quality in the neighbourhood, and the ryot by expending his own capital thereon had rendered it fit for mulberry cultivation, he would not, in the opinion of the Member in charge, be liable to enhancement of rent on the ground that the land had ceased to be used as rice land, and had become available for the production of mulberries. This, however, is a question which can only be determined on its merits in a competent court.

DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY AND DISTRICT ROADS.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 27th June 1873.

Minutes of a discussion at the Shrubbery, Darjeeling, on the 31st May 1873.

THE Lieutenant-Governor having to-day met by invitation the Municipal Commissioners and the planters of the district, and discussed these matters with them, together with the Deputy Commissioner of the district, it was agreed by a large majority, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, that the station municipality should be separated from the old Darjeeling hill territory

Orders will be issued to carry this out. *G. C. now comprised in the municipality, and that the district beyond the station should be treated as other districts, the roads being managed by a District Road Committee.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed that the location rents within the station should go to the municipality, and the location funds and other rents applicable to local purposes outside of the municipality, to the District Road Fund.

The station, it was understood, would comprise the Jor Bungalow Bazar, the Birch Hill, probably the crest of the Lebong spur, and the roads, &c., appertaining to the ordinary use of the station.

The Gum Pahar Forest, though beyond the station limits, will still be locally managed, and will not be made over to the Forest Department. More particular orders on this subject will be issued hereafter. The Deputy Commissioner will prepare details of management for sanction.

3. The Deputy Commissioner will, in consultation with the residents, lay down the station limits, and submit them for sanction. He will also make a proposal for the municipal police under the new adjustment.

4. The dāk bungalows, &c., on the provincial cart road, including the houses, will be made over to the District Engineers, and will be managed as attached to the road, under the Deputy Commissioner's general The Kurseong Puakabaree road will be made over to the District

road from Darjeeling to the Teesta will for the present be taken over provincial road.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 2, 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)	1873.				
12	Rajahmundry	June 28th	0·10	Exceedingly hot. On three afternoons clouds gathered as for a storm, but passed over, on the first occasion after a short shower, and on subsequent days after a little thundering.	The mulberry, sugarcane, indigo, and paddy crops are healthy, but require more rain.	
13	Rungpore	" 28th	0·64	Very warm	More rain wanted.	
14	Bograh	" 28th	1·0	Hot, with storms and scanty rain.	More rain is needed for everything.	
15	Pubna	" 28th	0·24	Weather fair and very hot and close. Light rains on the 20th.	Rain is greatly wanted for all crops, but especially for indigo and aus crop.	
16	Darjeeling	" 28th	0·14	The weather has been unusually fair throughout the week.	The crops both in the hills and terai are progressing favorably.	
17	Julpigoree	" 28th	1·24	Unusually little rain for the time of the year, and great heat.	Bhadoi and jute promise very well.	
	Cooch Behar	" 28th	5·37	Hot and sultry	Favorable.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
18	Dacca	July 1st*	2·64	Weather very hot, with occasional storms.	Prospects of crops good. More rain wanted. Rivers very low.	
19	Furreedpore	June 28th	0·28	Hot and close, at times intense.	Drought for this time of the year unprecedented. Rice crops, especially aus on very high lands, seriously injured from want of rain, and much anxiety felt on account of its keeping off up to so late a period. River rising gradually, but as yet not sufficiently high to flood even the low lands.	
20	Backergunge	" 28th	0·56	Rainy	Good.	
21	Mymensing	" 28th	3·27	Rain on four days of the week; the other days extremely hot.	There has been sufficient rain, and the crops are doing very well.	
22	Sylhet	" 21st	6·86	Very cool	Good. Aus and kataria crops nearly all sown.	
23	Cachar	" 21st	3·61	Cloudy, with rain	The seedlings are coming up, and the aus crop also, but there has not yet been enough rain. Tea better.	
24	Chittagong	" 21st	12·85	Rain has fallen nearly every day, and seems to have been general over the district.	The rain has enabled the cultivators to commence field work, and ploughing is going on actively.	Cholera only in Bazar.
25	Noakhally	" 21st	12·09	Constant rains throughout the week.	Sowing of aus dhan completed, and that of aman dhan commenced.	
26	Tipperah	" 28th	2·58	Rain and bright sunshine alternatively at head-quarters. The local reports show that rain was more frequent generally in the interior.	The weather has been very seasonable, and the results all that could be wished.	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 21st	4·90	Rain during the whole week, with constant heavy squalls.	The prospects of joom crop are good. Cotton plants are thriving very well, as also the paddy.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 21st	6·20	Heavy rain in the beginning and latter part of the week.	The dhan sown has fairly commenced germinating. Sowing and ploughing still going on. The joom cultivation in the hills promises well.	

* Telegrams of the 1st July received on the same day.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 2, 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.						
28	Patna	... July 1st*	0.68	Weather very hot, dry, and unseasonable.	Bhadoi crops suffering greatly from want of rain.	Cholera prevalent all over the district, though not in an epidemic form.
29	Gaya	... June 28th	Nil	Unseasonably hot	Rain very much wanted. Weather altogether unseasonable.	Cholera and small-pox rife.
30	Shahabad	... " 28th	Nil	Storms in parts of the district; at head-quarters no rain, but strong hot west wind; heat intense; weather very unseasonable.	Constant irrigation required to keep sugarcane and murwa alive. Very little dhan sown as yet. Indigo being burnt up in places owing to drought and heat. Rain very much required. No return from Buxar.	Prices rising. Cholera increasing.
31	Tirhoot	... " 28th	0.08	Intensely hot	From sub-divisional reports it appears that dhan, sugarcane, indigo, cotton, murwa, makai, and sati, are coming on well, and the prospects favorable; more rain wanted.	
32	Sarun	... " 28th	Nil	Weather extremely hot, with west wind.	Rain most urgently wanted. The moisture in the fields has dried up, and the crops on the ground are being scorched by the heat. The bhadoi and khureef sowings are for the present at a standstill.	
33	Chumparun	... " 28th	1.20	Sultry, variable winds.	There has been no rain since Saturday last. The want is beginning to be felt.	
34	Monghyr	... " 28th	0.39	Weather remarkably unseasonable; hot and dry winds have been blowing for the last week; no signs of rain.	The ground is almost as dry as it was in March. At present the prospects of crops are very bad.	
35	Bhaugulpore	... July 1st*	0.52	Hot week, with hot west winds.	More favorable reports of crops in the north than in the south. Rain generally wanted.	Small-pox still prevalent in Bhaugulpore.
36	Purneah	... June 28th	0.11	Very hot and unseasonable; west wind up to date of report.	Rain much wanted for rice crops.	A large flight of locusts passed over on the 28th, flying west.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	... " 28th	0.02	Very hot and dry for the time of the year; little rain has fallen anywhere, and it is very unseasonable.	Generah, seed dhan, and other crops very backward, much remains to be sown, and those on the ground are suffering for want of rain. The generah and seed dhan which have survived the drought are in many places being destroyed by locusts.	Locusts spread over a great part of the district.
ORISSA.						
38	Cuttack	... July 1st	0.14	Heavy rain on the 30th June. Rain at Juggut-singapore and Joypore sub-divisions, but none at Kendrapara.	More rain needed.	
39	Pooree	... June 21st	1.70	Cloudy, with occasional rain.	Sarud seed, sown last week, has come up, but the seed which had come up last week is suffering from want of rain. In some places preparation for sowing is being made. Beali crop is being sown in certain places. Sugarcane being earthed up. Cotton is being gathered in some places. Khurda sub-division.—Sowing of Khurda paddy still continues. The rising of paddy crops appears flourishing. The late rain has much benefited the sugarcanes. Land is under preparation for casting the seeds of the winter crops.	No case of cholera heard of.
	Balasore	... " 28th	Nil	Very close and sultry. Rain much wanted.	Crops progressing favorably.	

* Telegram of the 1st July received on the same day.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 2, 1873.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Sheet showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th June 1873.

District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
<i>1. Western Districts.</i>					
Burdwan	July 1st*	0·68	Weather excessively hot.	Aus dhan much injured. Rain much needed. Grain dearer.	Fever prevalent.
Bancoorah	June 28th	0·38	Very hot and little rain...	Rain much wanted. Young seedlings in some parts are dying off. The cotton crop has been good.	Locusts appeared in the north of the district.
Beerbhoom	" 28th	Nil.	Excessively hot, with dry westerly winds for the most part. Some showers of rain in the extreme east of the district.	The weather very unfavorable and prospects bad. Ploughing impossible. Tanks and wells very low.	Locusts have done some damage to rice nurseries. Cholera has abated.
Midnapore	" 28th	1·45	No rain since Sunday. Very hot and trying.	Rain much needed. If it keeps off many days more, the rice crops on all high lands will be ruined.	Cholera has again broken out in places.
Hooghly	" 28th	1·18	Excessively hot and dry; wind from south-east and south-west.	For want of rain aus dhan is in danger, and the sowing of amun dhan is also retarded for the same cause.	
Howrah	" 28th	0·15	Scorchedly hot. A slight shower of rain fell in the first part of the week in almost all parts of the district.	Prospects of boro and aus dhan crops are bad; there is very little of the former in the district. The amun seedlings that have sprung up are withering. Jute and sunn have germinated. Sugarcane is drying up. No information received as to the extent the cultivators in the vicinity of the canal have used its water for irrigation, but more amun sown in Bagnan.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
24-Pergunnahs	July 1st	0·34	Weather oppressively hot and rain very much needed.	Crops are reported to have suffered from want of rain in Baraset, Barrackpore, and Basseerhat sub-divisions.	General health good. Only two death from cholera at Basseerhat.
Nuddea	June 28th	1·01	Extremely hot and dry.	The crops have not as yet suffered much from drought; but a continuance of this weather must do mischief. No apparent signs of change.	Cholera has broken out at Birnagar.
Jessore	" 28th	2·30	Weather close and sultry. Rain at intervals. A severe thunder-storm on the 22nd June.	The prospects of indigo and general crops are good. In the north more rain wanted.	
Moorshedabad	" 20th	0·12	Extremely hot and oppressive; a very slight rainfall on Monday; hot wind during the rest of the week.	Want of rain is severely felt and the young crop is suffering. Ploughing continues in all parts. Some crops destroyed by locusts. Particulars called for.	Two more flights of locusts passed on the 26th and 27th from south-east to north-west.
Dinapore	" 28th	Nil.	Very damp, hot, and steamy weather, all the week.	Good. More rain wanted generally.	A large flight of locusts passed over the station towards north-west.
Maldah	" 28th	0·05	Excessively hot and dry...	Rain much wanted. The prospects of the bhadoi and amun crops are not very favorable.	On the 24th and 25th June large flights of locusts passed and repassed over the district.

* Telegram of the 1st July received on the same day.

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5. The planters seem quite willing that some cess should be paid lands for local roads ; but after discussion it was deemed better for the present, looking to the difficulties of assessing the ordinary hill and terai holdings, the imperfectly developed state of the district, that the road cess should not be immediately introduced. It will be better that the planters should be urged to contribute towards particular roads by which they will benefit, such roads being made and kept up, only on condition of such contributions. For the present, the very limited road fund income will be devoted to the repairs of existing local roads, and to such new roads of a very petty and local character as the planters may contribute to.

6. The balance of the Improvement Fund and such sums as Government may grant will be held, as was formerly the case, as a reserve to be allotted to special works in the Darjeeling district under the special sanction of the Government. Money will especially be given to those roads to which the planters are willing to contribute. Orders on this subject will be issued to the Accountant-General, who will be asked to submit a statement showing exact amount at credit of this special fund.

7. The Executive Engineer will survey and report on the following roads without delay :—

A road to connect Punkabaree with the new cart-road.

A road up the valley of the Teesta from Sivok to the Teesta bridge.

A road connecting the valley of the Balasan with Punkabaree by the Balasan and the trans-Balasan portion of the district with the same point.

Mr. Lloyd has handsomely promised to make the bridge over the Balasan on this road.

The Executive Engineer is also authorized to take immediate measures to open a good bridle road up the Teesta valley. For the present, this will be treated as a provincial work.

8. It was deemed to be very desirable to give up the taxation on carts in Darjeeling, as these only use the provincial roads. The Deputy Commissioner will submit this proposal.

The Lieutenant-Governor is indisposed to put tolls on the Darjeeling roads at present.

9. The subject of medical attendance for the tea gardens was discussed, and the planters showed every willingness to arrange for proper attendance. It is understood that there already is a European doctor supported by the planters for the Terai. There are several medical men in Darjeeling, and as the Civil Surgeon has many duties, the Commander-in-Chief will be asked to permit the military medical officer also to engage in private practice in the neighbouring tea gardens. The great want seems to be a medical man to practise in the hill tea gardens round Kurseong, Hope Town, &c., both to watch over the coolies and to attend on the planters, their wives and families. The Lieutenant-Governor promised that if the planters would combine to get an efficient European doctor he would make an allowance to him, say Rs. 100 per mensem, for superintending the Kurseong dispensary and attending travellers. The Deputy Commissioner will try to arrange this. It may be a question whether Kurseong Municipality will be necessary. Perhaps if a small sum will suffice for conservancy, this had better be avoided, and a small grant might be made by Government.

	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
CHA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>	1873.				
41	Hazareebagh	June 28th	0.28	Hot and sultry, with very little rain here and there.	Most uncertain. Rain much wanted. Crops sown in great peril.	Small-pox all over the district.
42	Lohardugga	" 28th	0.12	Sultry and hot	The sowings are going on in Chota Nagpore, but rain is anxiously looked for. In Palamor great fears are entertained as to the prospects, if rain does not come shortly.	
43	Singbham	" 21st	1.43	Seasonable, but more rain required.	Satisfactory generally.	
44	Maunbham	" 28th	0.28	A few partial and slight showers of rain.	The crops on the ground are suffering very much for want of rain, and unless the regular rains set in within the next week, the result will be, it is feared, disastrous.	Cholera and small-pox still prevailing.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	" 21st	2.87	Wet and cool. Scarcely a day passed without rain.	Prospect of crops good. Reaping of early asa dhan has commenced in some places.	Public health good. Cholera and small-pox almost disappeared.
46	Kamroop	" 30th*	0.21	Weather hazy and hot, with occasional cool winds.	Aus crop being reaped. Prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane crops, favorable. Halee dhan being sown in nurseries.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	" 21st	5.84	Temperature high; little breeze; constant rains, with heavy fogs.	Ploughing going on. Planters complain they can get no sun to dry tea leaf.	Cholera reported in the eastern part of the district. Fever prevalent.
48	Nowgong	" 21st	5.35	Cloudy, squally, and rainy, during the whole week.	The weather is favorable to the aus dhan crop, which is doing well, as also the bao dhan. Tea operations progressing favorably.	Some cases of cholera in the Jagee thannah. A few deaths from cattle murrain.
49	Seesaugor	" 21st	5.10	Fair days, with cloudy ones alternately. One or two short heavy rain-storms, with lightning and thunder.	The sowings for the rice crops are being pushed on, good rain having now fallen. Tea doing well.	Cattle disease still prevalent.
50	Luckimpore	" 21st	4.93	The whole week was cloudy and wet. Rain fell every day. North Luckimpore.—Rain throughout the week cool and cloudy.	Prospects of crops good.	Cholera still occurring here and there. General health of district good.
51	Naga Hills	" 14th	1.68	Rain general throughout the district. Dense fog in the station, often lasting throughout the day.	The late showers have done much good, and the prospects are improving.	
52	Khasi & Jynthes Hills	" 21st	5.64	Heavy rain has fallen throughout the hills.	The crops are coming on well. The rain has done much good, and early potatoes of good quality are already in the market.	Cholera still prevails at Cheena, and on the road from Shillong to Gowhatty; but it is on the decrease.
53	Garo Hills	" 21st	17.32	Very wet week; continued rain. 21st less rain, but a good deal of wind.	The weather has been seasonable, and the rain has done the crops much good. The dhan looks very promising.	

* Telegram of the 20th June received on the 1st July.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 1st July 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from	Rain from	RAIN FROM 1ST		REMARKS.			
			8th to 14th	15th to 21st	JANUARY 1873.	Inches.				
BENGAL.										
WESTERN DISTRICTS.										
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.78	2.80	14.51	21st June.				
	Cutwa	...	0.10	2.10	12.31	ditto.				
	Cuina	...	Nil	0.82	8.66	ditto.				
	Bood-Bood	...	Nil	1.64	11.79	ditto.				
	Ranegunge	...	0.91	2.78	8.27	ditto.				
	Jehanabad	...	0.32	0.53	7.24	ditto.				
	Bancoorah	...	0.19	1.35	12.01	ditto.				
	Beerbhoom	Sources	0.16	1.27	6.49	ditto.				
	Midnapore	...	0.59	1.96	15.56	ditto.				
	Tumlook	...	0.86	0.94	8.96	ditto.				
Hooghly.	Midnapore	Gurbetta	0.54	0.70	10.64	ditto.				
	Contai	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office	0.80	2.29	7.99	ditto.				
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	0.63	2.92	10.82	ditto.				
	Hooghly	...	1.78	0.31	10.73	ditto.				
	Seratrapore	...	1.84	0.27	10.00	ditto.				
	Howrah	...	2.65	0.71	10.86	ditto.				
	Central Districts.									
24-Pergunnahs.	Sangor Island	...	6.70	1.20	9.83	ditto.				
	Calcutta	...	2.50	0.90	10.72	ditto.				
	Alipore... Dispensary	...	2.55	1.13	10.53	ditto.				
	Jail	...	2.30	0.95	9.56	ditto.				
	Busseerhaut	...	1.38	4.61	11.32	ditto.				
	Baraset	...	0.29	1.90	6.49	ditto.				
	Diamond Harbour	...	2.36	0.21	9.85	ditto.				
	Baripore	...	1.22	1.33	12.78	ditto.				
	Satkerah	...	1.72	4.12	14.19	ditto.				
	Barrackpore	...	1.81	0.29	16.22	ditto.				
	Dum-Dum	...	1.14	1.09	9.23	ditto.				
	Kishnaghur	...	1.20	0.93	11.27	ditto.				
	Bongong	...	3.08	2.30	11.46	ditto.				
	Meherpore	...	0.88	1.86	11.00	ditto.				
	Choodangah	...	0.81	0.65	11.93	ditto.				
	Kooshtea	...	0.40	0.45	11.73	ditto.				
	Ranaghat	...	2.13	Not rec.	7.83	14th June.				
	Jessore	...	0.21	5.34	13.23	21st June.				
	Nurail	...	1.39	4.47	18.81	ditto.				
Jessore.	Khoolenah	...	1.20	8.30	21.42	ditto.				
	Jenidah	...	0.86	2.61	12.48	ditto.				
	Bazirhant	...	1.07	4.24	18.17	ditto.				
	Magoorah	...	0.39	2.97	14.93	ditto.				
	Berhampore	...	0.26	1.56	6.08	ditto.				
	Ramporehant	...	0.49	1.35	5.35	ditto.				
	City Moorsheadabad	...	0.15	0.86	3.87	ditto.				
	Juncipore	...	1.23	1.05	7.79	ditto.				
	Azimzunge	...	0.30	0.90	5.49	ditto.				
	Lalgola	...	0.74	1.32	6.59	ditto.				
Rajshahi.	Dinagepore	...	4.89	6.37	20.65	ditto.				
	Maidah	...	2.32	0.86	6.29	ditto.				
	Rajshahiye	...	1.37	1.63	9.26	ditto.				
	Nattore	...	0.22	4.21	14.14	ditto.				
	Rungpore	...	2.12	7.62	22.95	ditto.				
	Bhowanigunge	...	0.26	9.78	19.76	ditto.				
	Titalya	...	17.22	3.38	32.18	ditto.				
	Bograh	...	2.67	1.39	11.67	ditto.				
	Pubna	...	3.84	1.19	17.22	ditto.				
	Serajungo	...	Not rec.	1.22	9.69	ditto.	Not received 8th to 16th June.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office	ditto	Not rec.	14.80	31st May.				
		{ Hospital	...	5.56	7.42	25.16	21st June.			
	Julpigoree	...	21.53	2.06	38.19	ditto.				
	Fallscotta	...	20.93	7.24	50.86	ditto.				
	Bodah	...	11.10	5.48	29.98	ditto.				
	Cooch Behar	...	26.24	7.37	53.88	ditto.				
	Shutan Dooars	Buxa	19.15	6.61	49.88	ditto.				
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.									
DACC.	Dacca	{ Telegraph Office	1.23	3.25	23.17	ditto.				
		{ Hospital	...	0.60	3.41	17.26	ditto.			
	Moonshugunge	...	1.29	2.63	21.29	ditto.				
	Mamickunze	...	1.30	1.80	14.65	ditto.				
	Furreedpore	...	0.77	1.63	20.07	ditto.				
	Goalundo	...	0.90	2.38	14.08	ditto.				
	Burrisaul	...	1.33	3.66	16.34	ditto.				
	Perozepore	...	0.27	4.69	18.35	ditto.				
	Madariapore	...	1.45	2.65	22.12	ditto.				
	Patsoakhamby	...	4.15	5.24	32.17	ditto.				
Mymensing.	Dowlat Khan	...	0.75	4.28	19.05	ditto.				
	Mymensing	...	3.69	9.62	26.50	ditto.				
	Jamalpore	...	0.60	3.29	19.38	ditto.				
	Atteah	...	0.35	3.17	14.14	ditto.				
	Kishoregunge	...	2.73	9.00	26.26	ditto.				
	Sylhet	...	6.10	6.54	47.51	ditto.				
	Cachar	...	8.99	3.61	42.05	ditto.				
	Hilkandy	...	6.13	Not rec.	33.31	14th June.				
	Koyah	...	9.53	3.60	31.00	21st June.				
	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office	10.10	7.80	28.90	ditto.				
CHITTAGONG.	Jail	...	11.63	7.48	31.25	ditto.				
	Cox's Bazaar	...	5.55	20.66	47.95	ditto.				
	Noakhally	...	1.45	12.16	39.93	ditto.				
	Tipperah	Comillah	0.84	19.87	28.15	ditto.				
	Brahmanbariah	...	2.49	9.48	31.17	ditto.				
	Chittagong Hill Tract	Bungamtee Hill	5.18	4.90	23.58	ditto.				
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	1.03	6.30	23.82	ditto.				

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 2, 1873.

011

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from	Rain from	RAIN FROM 1ST		REMARKS.
			8th to 14th	15th to 21st	JANUARY 1873.	Inches.	
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	... 1'78	0'95	4'63	21st June.	
		Beinar	... 0'96	1'44	3'67	ditto.	
		Bahr	Not rec.	1'45	7th June.		
	Dinapore	Jail	1'50	1'90	4'66	21st June.	
		(Cantonment)	0'50	2'00	3'65	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	0'93	0'50	2'93	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0'31	0'71	2'36	ditto.	
	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Nil	0'32	2'58	ditto.	
	Jehanabad	Jehanabad	1'47	1'23	4'05	ditto.	
	Arrah	Arrah	1'30	0'50	2'94	ditto.	
	Sassaram	Sassaram	1'42	0'67	2'82	ditto.	
	Buxar	Buxar	0'70	0'40	2'53	ditto.	
	Bimboonah	Bimboonah	Nil	0'02	0'67	ditto.	
	Mozaffarpore	Mozaffarpore	2'14	1'85	8'99	ditto.	
	Durbhangah	Durbhangah	1'51	2'33	6'35	ditto.	
	Hajipore	Hajipore	2'37	2'64	6'94	ditto.	
	Mudhubani	Mudhubani	3'43	0'95	8'49	ditto.	
	Seetamaroo	Seetamaroo	4'40	4'95	12'70	ditto.	
	Tajpore	Tajpore	2'50	2'40	8'12	ditto.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	1'18	Not rec.	4'17	14th June.	
		Sewan	1'68	ditto	4'38	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motechari	3'25	3'85	13'40	21st June.	
		Bettiah	1'70	3'21	10'16	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr	1'59	0'82	5'59	ditto.	
		Heroseraul	1'13	0'80	4'96	ditto.	
		Jamnoie	0'80	1'82	4'35	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	3'36	1'35	6'58	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Mudheypoorah	2'28	2'19	7'57	ditto.	
		Banka	3'97	1'45	8'29	ditto.	
		Santors	2'35	2'85	8'58	ditto.	
		Purneah	2'44	Not rec.	5'90	14th June.	
	Purneah	Purneah	5'86	0'88	11'53	21st June.	
		Kishenrungah	3'35	4'82	12'12	ditto.	
		Arrameah	4'96	0'20	10'00	ditto.	
		Deoghar	0'94	0'25	5'22	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Jamtara	Not rec.	Not rec.	0'94	31st May.	
		Rajmehal	6'11	1'12	3'68	21st June.	
		Pakpour	0'77	0'49	2'63	ditto.	
		Nya-Doomka	1'37	0'93	9'11	ditto.	
		Godda	1'70	1'40	7'13	ditto.	
ORISSA.							
CUTTACK.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	1'10	0'90	6'70	ditto.	
		Hospital	1'20	1'13	7'82	ditto.	
		Jajipore	0'30	1'20	10'05	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	0'80	3'00	12'70	ditto.	
		Jugutsingpore	0'76	1'62	8'23	ditto.	
		Faise Point	1'00	1'60	7'75	ditto.	
	POOREE.	Pooree	0'93	1'47	8'55	ditto.	
		Khurdah	0'65	1'77	5'81	ditto.	
	BALASORE.	Halasore	2'58	0'22	10'47	ditto.	
		Bludhruck	0'56	0'40	6'62	ditto.	
		Jellasore	2'46	1'58	6'64	ditto.	
		Sorah	0'79	2'40	3'57	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally	0'70	1'30	5'57	ditto.	
	Mehnis	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	2'19	7th June.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
HAZARIBAUGH.	Hazaribagh	Jail	0'33	1'20	3'16	21st June.	
		Dispensary	0'20	0'75	3'50	ditto.	
Lohardugah		Pachumba	0'10	1'56	5'38	ditto.	
		Ranchoe	1'16	0'68	4'58	ditto.	
Singbham		Palamow	1'44	0'62	4'25	ditto.	
Maumhoom		Chyebassa	1'76	1'31	10'12	ditto.	
		Purulia	0'05	0'85	6'74	ditto.	
		Gobindpore	0'70	0'95	5'45	ditto.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
GOALPARAH.	Goalparah	Goalparah	12'72	2'87	41'06	ditto.	
		Ihobree	11'20	13'40	44'12	ditto.	
KUMROOP.	Gowhatti	Gowhatti	5'16	2'84	28'84	ditto.	
		Burpettah	6'61	Not rec.	28'27	14th June.	
DURRUNG.	Tepore	Tepore	4'78	ditto	24'55	ditto.	
Nowgong.	Mungledye	Mungledye	4'25	ditto	26'85	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	2'05	6'04	21'16	21st June.	
		Seetsangor	1'95	Not rec.	33'03	14th June.	
Seobsangor	Golnghat	Golnghat	2'22	ditto	23'22	ditto.	
		Jorehant	1'70	ditto	19'63	ditto.	
		Nazecrah	Not rec.	ditto	23'45	7th June.	
LUCKIMPORE.	Debroughur	Debroughur	4'48	ditto	35'42	14th June.	
	North Luckimpore	North Luckimpore	9'74	ditto	29'84	ditto.	
Naga Hills.	Suddya	Suddya	4'41	ditto	33'33	ditto.	
Khasi and Jynteh Hills.	Samoogooding	Samoogooding	3'68	ditto	16'28	ditto.	
	Shillong	Shillong	2'08	ditto	19'92	ditto.	
	Jaoswa	Jaoswa	13'85	ditto	30'00	ditto.	
	Cherrapomjee	Cherrapomjee	4'71	ditto	106'97	ditto.	
Garo Hills.	Tura	Tura	3'20	17'33	42'92	21st June.	
	Benares	Benares	Nil.	0'20	6'83	ditto.	
	Akyab	Akyab	13'70	11'70	53'60	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 28th June 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 22nd to 28th June 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June											
	22nd	10	29°517	29°535	93°0	85°7	79	S W	...	...	C	
		16	29°430	29°448	98°0	84°6	65	S	...	...	S	
	23rd	10	29°577	29°595	87°8	80°0	69	S	...	0°08	C, CK	
		16	29°501	29°519	93°0	84°0	61	S	...	...	C	
	24th	10	29°580	29°598	91°6	84°5	73	W S W	...	...	C	
		16	29°498	29°516	94°5	84°8	64	S W	...	...	S	
	25th	10	29°554	29°572	91°5	84°5	73	S by E	...	...	S, CK	
		16	29°407	29°425	98°0	81°5	46	N W	...	...	C, CK	
	26th	10	29°513	29°531	94°0	82°2	58	N by W	...	...	CS	
SAIGON ISLAND.	16	29°414	29°432	102°3	82°8	41	S by W	...	...	C		
	27th	10	29°538	29°556	95°2	83°6	59	S by W	...	...	CS	
		16	29°438	29°456	102°6	83°6	42	S	...	...	b	
	28th	10	29°583	29°601	94°0	84°5	65	S	...	...	CK	
		16	29°457	29°475	98°5	86°0	58	S	...	...	sK	
	22nd	10	29°535	29°541	93	86	74	S W	8°5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29°446	29°453	91	86	80	S	11°4	...	N	o, m, scuds.
	23rd	10	29°570	29°585	89	82	73	N N E	11°2	0°50	N	o, m, scuds.
		16	29°528	29°532	87	85	91	S E	8°6	...	C	o, m
	24th	10	29°603	29°609	91	84	73	N N W	8°8	...	N	o, m
CHITTAGONG.	16	29°512	29°518	92	85	73	S	7°1	...	C	o, m	
	25th	10	29°559	29°565	94	85	67	S W	6°7	...	C	o, m
		16	29°493	29°499	95	86	68	S	6°8	...	C	o, m
	26th	10	29°545	29°551	93	86	74	S S W	13°7	...	CK	b
		16	29°469	29°475	94	88	77	S	13°3	...	C	b
	27th	10	29°570	29°576	94	85	67	S	13°9	...	N	b
		16	29°482	29°488	92	86	77	S	12°8	...	b	
	28th	10	29°605	29°611	92	87	80	S	10°0	...	C	b
		16	29°509	29°515	92	86	73	S S E	11°9	...	N	b scuds.
	22nd	10	29°547	29°639	84	80	83	S S E	5°9	...	KS	u g
MADRAS.		10	29°446	29°588	86	82	83	S W	12°6	...	K, KS	
	23rd	10	29°558	29°630	87	82	79	E S E	3°7	...	K, CK	m
		16	29°474	29°565	88	83	80	W S W	6°3	...	C	m
	24th	10	29°573	29°664	90	83	73	S	5°2	...	CK, K	m
		16	29°491	29°582	89	83	76	S S W	7°7	...	K, KS	m
	25th	10	29°566	29°668	83	77	75	N E	4°8	1°70	CK, KS, C	e
		16	29°489	29°581	85	80	79	S	6°5	...	CK, KS	u
	26th	10	29°539	29°631	86	82	83	S E	5°7	...	K, KS	m
		16	29°476	29°568	86	83	87	S S W	13°3	...	K, KS	m
	27th	10	29°578	29°670	86	82	83	E S E	7°0	...	K, KS	b, m
AKYAB.		16	29°471	29°562	89	82	76	S	12°1	...	b, m	
	28th	10	29°598	29°690	85	81	83	S E	6°9	...	K, KS	m
		16	29°511	29°602	90	84	76	S W	8°2	...	K, CK	b, m
	21st	10	29°722	29°752	94	75	38	W N W	14	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29°613	29°613	92	77	42	S E by E	13	...	...	c
	22nd	10	29°715	29°745	95	74	33	W by N	14	...	...	c
		16	29°608	29°638	89	78	59	S S E	12	...	...	c
	23rd	10	29°738	29°783	96	75	34	W by N	13	...	...	c
		16	29°647	29°677	90	79	59	E by S	9	...	...	c
CORTAC.	24th	10	29°785	29°815	93	76	43	W	13	0°01	...	cloudy.
		16	29°670	29°700	87	77	61	S S W	11	0°03	...	cloudy.
	25th	10	29°752	29°785	88	76	55	W	12	0°00	...	c
		16	29°632	29°662	99	78	36	W by N	10	...	...	c
	26th	10	29°750	29°780	91	75	44	W by N	15	0°08	...	b, c
		16	29°634	29°654	90	79	69	S	13	...	...	c
	27th	10	29°728	29°758	92	75	42	W by N	13	...	...	b
		16	29°606	29°636	90	79	69	S S E	13	...	...	b, c
	28th	10	29°474	29°555	94	82	58	W	2°8	...	CS	
		16	29°358	29°439	100	81	41	W	3°7	...	CK, KS	m
CALCUTTA.	29th	10	29°527	29°568	91	81	63	W N W	10°2	...	C	
		16	29°416	29°497	102	80	35	W N W	4°1	...	C	
	30th	10	29°535	29°616	96	78	42	W S W	2°0	...	CS, KS	b
		16	29°328	29°400	98	79	40	S	6°8	...	CK	b
	31st	10	29°476	29°572	97	79	42	W S W	2°7	...	C	b
		16	29°393	29°474	103	78	29	N N W	5°8	...	CK	b
	1st	10	29°478	29°559	99	78	36	W S W	3°3	...	CS	b
		16	29°381	29°462	102	79	33	W	6°2	...	CK	m, b
	2nd	10	29°491	29°572	98	78	38	W	3°9	...	C	b
		16	29°388	29°469	104	79	30	W	4°8	...	CK	b
AKYAB.	3rd	10	29°524	29°606	98	80	43	N W	6°8	...	C, K	b
		16	29°498	29°569	95	80	49	S W	4°2	...	K, N	u
	4th	10	29°615	29°636	83	79	83	S E	0°2	...	...	g
		16	29°519	29°541	77	76	95	S W	1°0	2°10	...	i, g
	5th	10	29°623	29°650	82	79	87	S E	0°3	...	...	g
		16	29°541	29°562	85	82	87	S W	4°1	...	...	i, g
	6th	10	29°670	29°692	82	78	89	E	1°6	0°20	...	g
		16	29°559	29°580	85	82	87	S W	3°0	...	...	g
	7th	10	29°674	29°696	75	74	95	S W	1°0	0°40	...	r
		16	29°680	29°692	81	77	82	S	0°1	0°10	...	d
2nd	8th	10	29°658	29°680	77	76	95	E S E	1°3	2°10	...	r, t
		16	29°570	29°598	70	78	95	S E	0°8	0°00	...	r, t
	9th	10	29°677	29°698	83	81	91	E S E	1°2	...	...	g
		16	29°570	29°591	86	82	83	S	2°3	...	...	b
	10th	10	29°609	29°690	86	83	67	S S E	0°6	...	...	b
		16	29°563	29°573	89	83	76	W S W	2°1	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta,

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height, above sea level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.						
	MEAN OF ●		MEAN OF ●		SOLAR.		GROSS NOCTURNAL.		MEAN OF ●		MEAN OF ●		HIGHEST MAX.		LOWEST MIN.		MEAN OF ●						
	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean of min.	Mean of min.	10 hours.	16 hours.	24 hours.	Day.	Θ	Day.	Θ	Mean.	16 hours.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	No. of days.	
Port Blair	100	98·787	99·540	99·735	105	151·3	271h	159·0	118	78·6	83·7	87·4	88·9	...	20th	93·0	16·0	18h	77·0	...	73	68	8
Madras	97	98·796	99·558	99·739	108	111·5	281h	117·6	80·8	84·7	84·9	87·1	89·1	...	...	...	...	72	65	68	72	0·10	1
Vengapatam	91	99·799	99·736	99·739	118	118·4	289h	176·0	63·9	83·8	84·1	87·6	85·6	15th	94·5	14·5	...	...	...	...	69	66	1·37
Akyab	21	99·800	99·800	99·808	99·755	111	113	...	...	88·6	88·9	84·1	87·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falsa Point	18·7	98·759	98·749	98·746	98·753	99·763	113	113	...	83·8	83·8	84·3	86·9	79·4	14·15h	92·8	28·2	...	64·8	74	68	84	3·73
Cuttack	80	99·979	99·962	99·943	99·890	99·700	143	151·0	28th	160·0	73·0	65·6	83·1	80·7	84·2	84·5	89·8	...	80	91	86	91	1·65
Saugor Island	6	99·755	99·736	99·819	98·704	98·769	113	146·7	18th	154·8	77·3	21st	82·1	82·3	82·3	82·3	81·6	...	86	81	46	78	1·83
Chittagong	90	99·747	99·728	99·804	99·693	99·768	112	140·6	16th	153·6	71·0	30th	64·6	87·3	83·5	80·8	86·3	...	86	85	74	75	1·62
Calcutta	18·11	99·734	99·705	99·753	99·723	99·753	129	138·3	121h	151·5	151·5	30th	64·3	90·0	16·7	90·2	90·2	...	90	92	24·3	90	3
Jessore	90	99·729	99·710	99·710	99·652	99·652	129	145·4	13th	155·4	70·6	22nd	63·7	93·8	84·4	75·7	85·3	...	85	80	29·7	90	6·83
Dacca	35	99·734	99·723	99·812	99·607	99·745	135	144·7	18th	154·7	70·3	29th	62·8	92·6	83·4	76·1	86·4	...	86	82	71	62	1·57
Shleih	88·91	99·721	99·707	99·799	99·886	99·787	133	127·8	54h	140·0	67·1	27·28th	63·2	86·9	79·2	75·3	84·3	...	86	80	93	77	16
Hazarrao	20·14	97·767	97·817	97·704	97·774	113	137·4	66h	169·0	...	...	...	98·5	26·5	72·0	88·1	90·9	...	65	60	27th	103·0	3·9
Berhampore	64	99·933	99·692	99·734	99·684	99·672	150	149·4	16th	159·0	63·5	81h	61·0	99·9	25·5	74·4	86·9	...	81·0	29	64	11	20
Gya	347	99·785	99·687	99·734	99·684	99·672	150	149·4	16th	159·0	63·5	81h	61·0	99·9	25·5	74·4	86·9	...	81·0	14th	60	41	6·83
Petna	178	99·785	99·642	99·732	99·652	99·652	144	153·1	18th	165·0	69·1	29th	64·2	96·7	91·6	72·1	84·7	...	81·7	18h	71	44	20
Monghyr	160·4	99·554	99·542	99·542	99·482	99·585	144	153·1	18th	165·0	69·1	29th	64·2	96·7	91·6	72·1	84·7	...	81·7	18h	71	44	20
Darjeeling	69·45	98·336	93·324	93·359	93·314	93·348	0·44	123·4	10th	131·0	45·1	21st	30·9	63·8	14·8	49·0	66·9	...	62·9	19th	63·0	24·6	3·72
Gopalpur	386	99·416	99·416	99·484	99·334	99·484	150	109·1	12th	132·2	64·8	3rd	65·4	83·9	18·2	65·7	74·7	...	81·1	15th	80·1	28·9	16
Berares	282·74	99·449	99·452	99·515	99·410	99·483	105	157·6	17th	168·0	63·7	6th	66·0	105·2	34·9	70·3	88·7	...	73·0	10th	63·0	26·2	17
Rookes	879·7	98·801	98·792	98·873	98·742	98·793	131	158·0	11th	166·0	63·9	7th	48·0	100·9	35·5	84·9	92·0	...	91·2	27th	105·7	50·0	...

CALCUTTA—APRIL 1873.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years	20·766	Mean temperature of 16 years	84·6	Mean rainfall of 16 years	69
Ditto ditto	20·734	Ditto ditto	84·4	Actual fall in 1873	76
Defect in 1873	...	Defect in 1873	0·1	Excess in 1873	6
Calcutta	...	Calcutta	...	Defect in 1873	...
The 28th June 1873.	...	The 28th June 1873.	...	Defect in 1873	...

CALCUTTA,

The 28th June 1873.

Metereological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Henry F. BLANTFORD,

Mean pressures and temperatures of the preceding table reduced to sea level, with anemometric results and observations of sky serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea level.	WIND.										Mean velocity.	Mean serenity.	
			North	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.			
Port Blair.	29.790	83.9	5	4	13	..	14	8	16	..	22 S, 71° W	..	7.15		
Madras	29.822	84.8	1	4	11	25	12	6	1	..	66 S, 41 E	258.0	..		
Vizagapatam	29.797	86.3	6	14	15	22	12	46	5	..	37 S, 41 W	125.6	6.53		
Akyab	29.827	84.3	1	2	6	4	13	19	39	6	..	57 S, 64 W	134.8	6.86	
False Point	29.778	83.1	1	4	3	3	14	87	3	..	77 S, 37 W	..	..
Cuttack	29.759	86.6	..	4	3	8	53	35	3	1	12	69 S, 12 W	130.9	7.41	
Saugor Island	29.761	83.5	3	2	6	7	52	46	2	1	..	74 S, 16 W	351.9	3.03	
Chittagong	29.840	81.6	7	7	13	20	22	27	13	8	..	33 S, 9 W	183.5	5.68	
Calcutta	29.752	84.4	1	5	5	9	64	30	8	3	..	23 S, 8 W	223.1	..	
Jessore	29.746	83.4	2	2	4	14	53	28	4	5	8	64 S, 9 W	125.4	6.31	
Dacca	29.770	81.7	6	12	3	15	56	21	..	..	60 S, 6 E	178.6	5.16		
Silchar	29.819	77.5	11	24	25	9	3	9	13	15	11	24 N, 39 E	87.7	5.26	
Hazareebangh	29.719	92.5	8	5	5	9	8	9	11	35	..	35 N, 60 W	174.2	8.41	
Berhampore	29.728	86.0	3	12	11	19	25	20	8	4	16	33 S, 12 E	118.8	6.82	
Gya	Not recd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna	Not recd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monghyr	29.715	85.1	7	25	47	3	2	9	10	5	10	42 N, 69 E	108.3	8.21	
Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	24	10	10	11	43	20	2	30 S, 72 W	..	4.07	
Gowalparah	29.812	75.6	7	3	29	20	22	13	6	4	..	46 S, 40 E	150.4	3.82	
Benares	29.720	89.3	2	2	1	7	7	7	61	5	28	52 S, 81 W	85.8	8.50	
Roorkee	29.683	86.8	..	6	3	24	1	11	7	11	57	11 S, 7 E	67.8	9.51	

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the corresponding temperatures given in column 17. For stations of above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahr. for every 350 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and the comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th June 1873.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th June 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.				Mean dry bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radia-tion.	Mean wet bulb.				Prevailing direc-tion.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	
June ...	22nd	29·486	98·5	79·5	142·0	○	88·8	82·7	79·0	0·74 S S W & S W	9·0	117·8	0·06 ... Cirri and cirrostrati high wind from 8 to 8½ and 9½ to 10 P.M. Thunder at 9½ P.M. Lightning from 7 to 11 P.M. Light rain at 8½ and 10 P.M. Overcast cirrostrati and cirro-cumuli and cirri. Lightning at Midnight and from 8 to 10 P.M. Light rain at Midnight and 9½ P.M.
	23rd	·533	95·5	79·8	146·0	○	86·9	79·9	75·7	·70 S S W	0·5	154·7	0·02 ... Overcast cirrostrati and cirro-cumuli and cirri. Lightning at Midnight and from 8 to 10 P.M. Light rain at Midnight and 9½ P.M.
	24th	·542	95·0	84·0	145·0	8·91	83·2	79·7	·75 S S W & S W	3·2	79·2	...	Overcast, cirro-cumuli, & stratus. Brisk wind at 9½ P.M. Lightning at 8 & 9 P.M. Drizzled at 4½ A.M.
	25th	·517	98·5	84·2	131·5	90·2	82·9	78·5	·69 N E & variable.	...	73·8	...	Overcast, cirro-cumuli and cirri.
	26th	·472	102·3	84·5	145·0	92·1	83·2	77·9	·64 N W & S by W	...	106·9	...	Cirro-cumuli and cirri. Lightning on N. at 10 P.M.
	27th	·492	102·8	85·3	145·6	92·4	84·6	79·9	·68 S by W & S	...	108·2	...	Chiefly clear.
	28th	·537	99·8	81·0	143·9	89·3	82·9	79·1	·73 S & S S W	4·3	169·6	0·30 ...	Cirro-cumuli and overcast. High wind between 5½ & 6½ P.M. Thunder at 6 P.M. Lightning from 6 to 9 P.M. Slight rain from 6 to 8 P.M.
	29th	·543	97·2	82·6	142·0	88·0	83·4	80·6	·70 S S W & S S E	0·9	139·8	...	Stratus, cirrostrati and overcast. Thunder from 2½ to 4½ P.M. Drizzled at 4 & 6½ P.M.
	30th	·563	93·7	82·5	136·8	85·7	82·3	79·9	·83 S & S E	0·4	121·6	...	Stratus, cumuli & overcast. Thunder from 12½ A.M. to 2½ P.M. Lightning at 2 P.M. Drizzled at 12½ A.M. 1 & 3 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in Column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	23·3
The max. temperature during the past nine days	...	102·8
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90·8
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0·73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·59
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	...	0·38
Ditto ditto ditto,	{ by lower rain gauge	...
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th June	{ by anemometer gauge	...
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3·95
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	11·10
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	24·80

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st July 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1872-73, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1872, AND ENDING 31ST MAY 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of May 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		DAIRY, RICE IRRIGATION.		TOBACCO, COTTON, HUDDLE, GINGER, WHEAT, AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES.		SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.		RAINFALL.		REMARKS.										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Cuttack	... High Level Canal, Range I.	676	185.85	16	16	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	290	456	538	Details of crops in Orissa circle as per column 18—Acres— Dalwa ... 1,077 Cotton ... 2,123 Sugarcane ... 88 Huidie ... 36 Oil-seeds ... 34 Pulses ... 3 Garden produce ... 59
Ditto	... Kendraparab	270	1,061	1,061	1,849	7	1,856	37	37	22	...	22	2,976	884	290	456	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	The area leased up to 30th April 1873 for next Kharif season is as follows:— Kendraparab ... 2,777 Taldundah ... 74 Machgong ... 124 High Level ... 1,303 Total ... 4,177	
Orissa	... Taldundah	1,300	125.92	...	...	139	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	161	...	110	290	456	538
Ditto	... Machgong	660	68.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	1	202	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...

South-Western		Midnapore	Midnapore	Howrah	Panchkooth	Total	8-88	9-05	% of available.	Of this, all but one acre at one rupee rate.	Midnapore Canal—Rs.
		... 876	164	...	...	1,801	2,210	8	2,218	37	86
				...	724	...	724	...	724	...	724
					...	...	...	...	...	...	Rain-gauge broken
											Midnapore Panchkooth
										... 3,401	... 684
										Total	... 3,985

The 24th June 1873.

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
*Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.*

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of May 1873.

LATITUDE $22^{\circ} 33' 1''$ North. Longitude $88^{\circ} 20' 34''$ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month ...	... 29·689
Max. height of the barometer occurred at midnight on the 6th ...	... 29·983
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 31st ...	... 29·374
Extreme range of the barometer during the month, ...	... 0·559
Mean of the daily max. pressures ...	... 29·756
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	... 29·616
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month ...	... 0·140

	Θ
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month ...	... 86·6
Max. temperature occurred at 3 and 4 P.M. on the 21st ...	... 106·0
Min. temperature occurred at 6 A.M. on the 5th ...	... 71·0
Extreme range of the temperature during the month ...	... 35·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature ...	... 96·5
Ditto ditto min. ditto ...	... 79·1
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month ...	... 17·4

	Inches.
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month ...	... 79·8
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer ...	... 7·3
Computed mean dew-point for the month ...	... 74·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point ...	... 11·7

	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month ...	... 085·1
	Troy grain.

	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month ...	... 90·6
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation ...	... 4·08
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	... 0·69

	Inches.
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month ...	... 142·2
	Inches.

Rained 12 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours ...	... 0·94
Total amount of rain during the month ...	... 3·78

Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month ...	... 3·28
Prevailing direction of the wind ...	S W & S S W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th June 1873.

TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

turn of Traffic Receipts on India

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th June 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,438	Rs. A. P. 1,117 0 0	£ s. d. 111 16 0	Mds. Brs. 4,189 0	Rs. A. P. 480 0 0	£ s. d. 48 1 0	154 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	53	41 0 0	4 3 0	154 0	10 0 0	1 12 0	5 14 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	37,893	27,290 0 0	2,729 18 0	155,017 0	12,137 0 0	1,213 14 0	5,943 12 0
Total for 24 weeks ...	39,331	28,416 0 0	2,841 12 0	159,206 0	18,567 0 0	1,256 14 0	4,098 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th June 1873, on 28 miles open.

	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Brs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,067	1,029 0 0	102 18 0	17,945 0	553 0 0	55 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	215	37 0 0	3 14 0	633 0	19 8 0	1 10 0
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	159,956	25,663 0 0	2,566 0 0	446,937 0	14,369 0 0	1,426 18 0
Total for 24 weeks ...	1,61,963	26,692 0 0	2,609 1 0	464,662 0	14,992 0 0	1,492 4 0
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,854	779 2 9	77 18 4	12,944 7	357 12 6	35 15 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	103	27 18 3	2 15 8	402 12	12 12 5	1 5 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	167,625	25,394 0 3	2,339 8 0	403,223 7	12,513 12 6	1,251 7 8

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Brs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,669	1,260 0 0	126 0 0	4,385 0	340 0 0	34 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	61	46 0 0	4 12 0	162 0	13 0 0	1 6 0
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	39,331	28,416 0 0	2,841 12 0	159,206 0	12,567 0 0	1,256 14 0
Total for 25 weeks ...	41,000	29,676 0 0	2,967 12 0	163,591 0	12,913 0 0	1,291 6 0
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Brs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,166	7,384 15 1	674 6 1	*104,421 90	*25,759 4 0	2,176 1 11
Or per mile of railway ...	32	32 14 0	8 0 4	106 3 0	9 14 9	2,350 5
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	119,056	8,79,868 3 0	34,776 8 5	1,839,038 20	5,24,670 4 3 0	42,094 15 5
Total for 25 weeks ...	125,142	9,36,723 3 7	35,449 12 6	1,943,455 0	5,45,408 7 6	50,270 17 4
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,005	12,005 10 2	1,100 19 4	76,116 10	20,743 16 11	1,901 10 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	53	53 11 0	4 18 6	.....	92 18 0	8 10 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	185,399	4,08,203 0 8	37,515 15 7	1,839,038 30	5,19,716 0 4	47,640 12 8

* Rs. 1000 added and Rs. 100 deducted on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	E. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	E. s. d.	E. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	105,660	1,16,471 10 1	10,676 11 4	*706,165 0	*3,01,850 4 3	27,666 12 1	38,544 8 5
Or per mile of railway	90 15 11	8 6 10			286 18 1	21 12 4	30 19 2
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	2,742,161	38,52,287 14 6	353,126 7 10	18,412,795 30	60,04,523 2 0	585,664 10 7	1,168,790 18 5
Total for 25 weeks ...	2,847,881	39,68,759 8 7	363,802 19 2	19,118,900 20	68,96,872 6 3	661,834 2 8	1,125,187 1 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	118,611	1,27,869 10 1	11,715 17 8	561,805 0	2,90,763 11 10	27,478 6 10	38,104 8 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	90 13 7	9 3 1	.....	284 3 1	21 9 4	30 12 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,788,671	40,38,745 3 11	369,758 19 7	17,034,701 0	68,38,717 2 10	8,50,040 1 7	1,225,809 1 2

* Mds. 87,000 and Rs. 15,000 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	E. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	E. s. d.	E. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	31,953 1	19,477 7 3	1,785 8 8	97,372 20	37,194 12 0	3,509 10 4	5,194 19 0
Or per mile of railway	204	124 7 4	11 8 2	622 0	237 10 8	21 15 9	33 3 11
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	819,166	6,03,813 3 11	55,303 17 10	3,036,918 1	10,16,857 14 0	65,690 17 8	120,904 15 6
Total for 25 weeks ...	851,119 1	6,22,790 11 2	57,089 6 6	3,184,290 30	10,54,032 10 0	68,100 8 0	120,189 14 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	88,448 1	24,226 10 7	2,220 15 7	167,471 3	31,429 6 4	2,881 0 6	5,161 16 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	216	151 12 10	14 3 10	1,070 0	260 13 3	18 8 2	32 12
Total to corresponding date of previous year	818,823	5,14,698 14 8	47,180 14 7	3,503,680 1	6,62,861 8 1	60,762 6 3	107,948 0 10



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND OTHER BENGAL RIVERS.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICAL.

Calcutta, the 7th July 1873.

1. * In a resolution dated the 18th November last were explained the arrangements made for registering the trade on the Ganges past Sahebgunge, and the traffic returns for the first six months of 1872 were reviewed. It was stated that Sahebgunge had been selected as the place of registry, because nearly all its great tributaries entered the Ganges above Sahebgunge, which was above the point where the most westerly of the Ganges mouths leaves the main stream for the sea. Sahebgunge, again, is situated on a rocky headland, directly under which the deep stream of the Ganges passes. During the rainy season of 1872, while the river was in flood, the convenience of Sahebgunge as a registering station was further proved; for six weeks during the height of the freshes a second boat channel close to the left bank of the river was used, and special arrangements had to be made for the registering boats taking that channel. During the last week of August and the whole of September, about one-quarter of the boats passing up and down the river took the new channel on the left bank; but by the beginning of October the river had fallen, the left bank channel was impassable, and all the traffic returned to the usual deep channel under Sahebgunge. The traffic returns for the second half of the year 1872 are now complete. Detailed statements for the second half-year, together with the totals of the previous half-year's returns, are appended to this resolution.

2. Mr. Wilmot, Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, who has had charge of the registering establishment throughout, when forwarding the returns for December 1872, wrote—"The traffic of the Ganges during "the second half-year has proved to be much more important than that which "was shown during the first half-year. This is just what might have been "expected. It is, however, impossible to express any idea whether the trade "was during the past year (1872) more or less than usual. The description of "boats passing Sahebgunge are as follows: *mulnees*, *woolacks*, *pansays*, *ectas*, "pulwars, pateeles or katra, and dooats. It seems to be the custom during "the rains for boats going downward to take full loads, but for the upward "passage they are seldom more than half loaded, being the reverse of what was "the case in the first half-year." * * * *

"The reason why boats are more laden in the rains for down traffic than "in the dry weather, is because it is supposed to be more safe, as boats are less "likely to get on sand-banks, and there is so much more water to float them "than at other times." * * * *

Regarding the different classes of boats, Baboo Parbutty Churun Bose, the Boat Registrar, writes—"Ganges boats are generally owned by the manjees (boatmen), the merchants or mahajuns hire to carry their goods. *Patelee* and *katra* boats are built at Mirzapore; *mulnee* boats are built at Patna, in the Monghyr district, and on the river Gunduck in the Chuprah district; *ecta* boats are built on the river Deleswar, in the Goruckpore district; *sorinda* and *koosee* boats are built on the river Koosée, in the districts of Purneah and Bhaugulpore; *pansay* boats are built in the Maldah district; and *pulwar* boats are built at Dacca and in its neighbourhood. Boats that are despatched from Mirzapore for Calcutta or Moorshedabad generally make one trip during the year. *Pulwar* boats despatched from Eastern Bengal for the Patna, Chuprah, and Ghazeeapore districts, make three trips during the year; all the rest generally make two trips, that is, they take their cargoes down stream during the rains and return in the dry season with rice and salt."

Regarding the manner of registration, Mr. Wilmot writes—"When the registry station was first established at Sahebgunge, it was found very difficult to get the majority of the boats passing the station to give an account of themselves. They appeared all to have an idea that something in the shape of money was wanted from them, or that their boats were required to convey troops or goods to Caragola. It took a long time to acquire their confidence, although no examination of the boats was made, and the information as to cargoes was got entirely from the manjees (boatmen) and chirundars (super-cargoes). * * * * I believe the year's operations have been concluded without delay or oppression of any kind at Sahebgunge. At the first starting of the registration, two men were imprisoned for extorting Re. $1\frac{1}{2}$ from some boatman on pretence of their being darogah and jemadar, but since then nothing of the kind has happened again."

3. The total number of country boats which passed Sahebgunge during the year were—

Up-stream Traffic.

		Loaded boats.	Passenger boats.	Empty boats.	TOTAL.
January	...	1,105	11	553	1,669
February	...	1,308	31	444	1,783
March	...	1,361	91	426	1,878
April	...	764	19	496	1,279
May	...	1,472	19	513	2,004
June	...	1,499	13	339	1,851
July	...	1,055	12	277	1,344
August	...	1,821	25	273	2,119
September	...	1,515	24	347	1,886
October	...	1,132	33	483	1,648
November	...	1,115	34	417	1,666
December	...	892	20	425	1,337
	Total	15,039	832	4,998	20,034

Down-stream Traffic.

		Loaded boats.	Passenger boats.	Empty boats.	TOTAL.
January	...	1,267	37	260	1,564
February	...	1,162	19	407	1,588
March	...	1,192	24	316	1,562
April	...	991	65	220	1,276
May	...	706	55	172	933
June	...	735	27	239	1,001
July	...	2,646	47	470	3,163
August	...	1,976	55	499	2,530
September	...	1,798	42	526	2,366
October	...	1,346	90	386	1,822
November	...	1,908	110	417	2,435
December	...	1,704	117	519	2,349
Total	...	17,431	688	4,461	22,580

About 43,000 boats in all passed Sahebgunge during the year, at the rate of about 100 per diem during the first half of the year and about 140 per diem during the second half. During the first six months the up-stream traffic was larger and heavier than the down-stream; but during the second half-year, when the river was in flood, the down-stream traffic was very much the larger.

The average freight of each laden boat was—

Up-stream.

		Mds.
First half of the year	...	320
Second half of the year	...	310

Down-stream.

		Mds.
First half of the year	...	223
Second half of the year	...	364

The two great articles of produce—rice and oil-seeds—which together make up more than half of the whole Ganges traffic, may to some degree cause—at any rate they fall in with—the condition of the river trade. Rice comes into the Bengal markets in December and January, and is despatched up-country for consumption in Behar and Benares during the dry season, when the up-stream traffic is briskest; oil-seeds come into the Behar and Benares markets in April and May, and are despatched to Calcutta for export during July and the rainy season, when the down-stream traffic is the largest. During the whole year only eleven steamers with their flats passed up, and eleven steamers passed down, the river. These steamers all belong to a European Company in Calcutta, and they seem to get very little of the ordinary traffic of the country. They get twice as much cargo on their up-stream as they do on their down-stream trips. They carry very little of the great staples, such as oil-seeds, rice, and salt; but carry most of the metals and machinery, and much of the miscellaneous European goods which are sent up-country by river. Neither country boats nor steamers get any of the piece-goods traffic between Calcutta and the Upper Provinces.

4. The total weight of the cargoes passing Sahebgunge during the year 1872 is shown to have been—

Down-stream Traffic.

		Total cargo in maunds.
1ST HALF-YEAR	... { Country boats ... 1,364,930 Steamers ... 35,738 	1,400,668
2ND HALF-YEAR	... { Country boats ... 4,254,686 Steamers ... 50,123 	4,304,809
		5,705,477 = 209,200 tons.

Up-stream Traffic.

			Total cargo in maunds.
1ST HALF-YEAR ...	{ Country boats ...	2,372,722	
	Steamers ...	86,446	
			2,459,168
2ND HALF-YEAR ...	{ Country boats ...	2,435,714	
	Steamers ...	89,663	
			2,525,377
			4,984,545 = 182,766 tons.

The appended statements (Nos. 1—4) give details of the up and down-stream traffic during the second half of 1872; they show particulars for each mart which either despatched or received more than 10,000 maunds of goods during the half-year. Marts where the transactions were small are grouped together: for instance, the transactions of the smaller marts in Eastern Bengal are shown together, as also the transactions of the smaller marts in the Tirhoot and Sarun districts, and of the smaller marts in Patna and Shahabad districts. The totals for the preceding half-year are also given, but the traffic of those six months are not repeated with the same detail as was given in the statements appended to the resolution of the 18th November last. Goods that are usually measured by tale have been reduced to maunds, according to the table which was used for the traffic returns of the first half-year, except that hides have been converted into maunds at a little under 4 to the maund. The steam-boat traffic is given in Appendix No. 5 with such details as were furnished by the Steam-Boat Company.

5. The chief staples of the down-stream traffic during the year were—

								Mds.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432,000
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,580,000
Pulses and gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448,000
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545,000
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,000
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323,000
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,240

Nearly all the wheat that comes down the river is shipped at marts in the Monghyr and Bhaugulpore districts. Very little wheat comes from the Patna division, and none comes from the North-Western Provinces. Of the pulses also, more than half is shipped from the Monghyr, Purneah, and Bhaugulpore districts, the rest comes from the districts of the Patna division. Of the oil-seeds—

About one-half, or nearly 1,300,000 maunds, come from the Patna division.
 „ three-eighths „ 900,000 „ „ Bhaugulpore division.
 „ one-eighth, or over 300,000 „ „ N. W. Provinces.

The largest shipments of oil-seeds are made from Revelgunge in the Sarun district, at the meeting of the Ghogra and the Ganges; from this mart alone more than 500,000 maunds of oil-seeds were despatched. The next largest oil-seeds mart was Roshra, a comparatively little known place on the Chota Gunduck river, in the Durbhanga sub-division of Tirhoot. From Roshra 345,000 maunds of oil-seeds were despatched; while Durbhanga and Somastipore, two other towns in the Tirhoot district, sent about 100,000 maunds between them. From the marts of the Patna division, on the south of the Ganges, comparatively little oil-seed was despatched. Patna sent 200,000 maunds; but from other places in Patna or Shahabad not more than 30,000 maunds were despatched. More than four-fifths of the oil-seeds passing Sahebgunge was consigned to Calcutta, or to places on the Bhagirutty which feed the Calcutta market.

Out of 545,000 maunds of sugar passing Sahebgunge, more than 400,000 maunds come from the Benares province, mainly from the districts of Ghazipur and Jounpore; nearly all the rest comes from the districts of Chuprah and Tirhoot. Of this Ganges-borne sugar Calcutta takes a little more than one-third, and the rest is consigned for consumption in the Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Moorshedabad districts. Some part of the 130,000 maunds of sugar consigned to places in the Moorshedabad district may eventually find its way to Calcutta, or it may be re-exported to other districts of Western and Central Bengal. Tobacco comes mainly from Tirhoot

and Purneah, in which districts it is known to grow well near the hills. Most of the tobacco is consigned to places in the Moorshedabad district, and a good deal comes to Calcutta. Hardly any tobacco comes from the North-Western Provinces.

River-borne saltpetre comes almost entirely from the Tirhoot and Saran districts; some little comes from the Monghyr and Bhaugulpore districts. Only 18,000 maunds came from the North-Western Provinces, and 4,000 maunds came down the Ghogra from places in Oudh; Gunduck-Sahebgunge, Chuprah, Durbhang, Solimpore, Hajeeapore, and Poosa, were the chief places of exports for saltpetre. Only 5,000 maunds are shown to have been shipped from Patna or from places in the Patna division south of the Ganges, a result which is somewhat surprising, inasmuch as Patna had been supposed to be the headquarters of the Behar saltpetre trade; it will be seen in a subsequent paragraph that considerable despatches of saltpetre are sent from Patna by rail. Almost all the saltpetre passing Sahebgunge was consigned to Calcutta.

More than three-quarters of the cotton passing Sahebgunge came from Mirzapore; the bulk of it was consigned to places in the Rajshahye division and in Eastern Bengal.

The Ganges-borne trade in hides is smaller than might have been expected. The total number of hides and skins (by tale) passing Sahebgunge was about 330,000; more than three-quarters of this amount left the river at Sahebgunge and took to the rail there. A very much larger number came into Calcutta by railway, the explanation probably being that hides cannot bear a long river journey in the damp season without spoiling. More than two-thirds of the whole number came down in the dry season.

The number of logs, planks, and posts, 43,000 in all, is smaller than might have been expected, seeing that a great part of Western, Central, and Eastern Bengal draws its supplies of timber from the sâl forests at the head-waters of the Ghogra, the two Gunduks, and the Koosee.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet been able to obtain from the East Indian Railway Company statistics of the goods traffic of 1872. For the years 1870 and 1871, however, there are available returns of the chief commodities received at and despatched from Howrah and Calcutta. In some respects the trade of 1871 was abnormally small; and for the purpose of comparison it will be best to take a mean between the traffic figures of these two years. The Ganges country-boat trade figures compare with the railway traffic figures thus:—

QUANTITY OF GOODS IN MAUNDS.

	Consigned in one year to Calcutta and Howrah by railway (being the mean of the two years 1870 and 1871) from all stations on the East Indian Railway.	Consigned by the Ganges to Calcutta and the neighbouring marts from places above S. heb- unge.
Cotton	658,000	20,000
Oil-seeds	2,188,000	2,300,000
Wheat, other grains, and pulses ..	808,000	888,000
Saltpetre	289,000	333,000
Shellac and dye	99,000	5,123
Sugar	156,000	180,000

The river draws its trade in effect from places below Benares, while the railway serves the whole of the North-Western Provinces and parts of Central India; but there are no figures available to show how much of the East Indian Railway traffic comes from beyond Benares. It seems that the railway already gets all, or nearly all, the down traffic in costly goods of comparatively small bulk, such as cotton, indigo, shellac, ghee, and oil; but it has as yet failed to attract quite half the Behar traffic in bulkier produce, such as oil-seeds, grains and pulses, saltpetre, and sugar.

7. A satisfactory test of the approximate accuracy of the Ganges trade figures may be here applied* thus: the total weight of saltpetre reaching

Calcutta by river and railway is, according to the foregoing figures, 622,000 maunds. The Custom House returns show that the export of saltpetre from the port of Calcutta was 425,000 cwts. in 1871-72, and 478,000 cwts. in 1870-71, giving an average of 451,500 cwts., equal to 542,140 maunds. The consignments of saltpetre by river and rail, as shown above, would admit of a somewhat increased export in 1872; so that the Custom House returns warrant us in believing that the returns of Ganges-borne saltpetre are tolerably correct.

8. The principal staples of the up-stream traffic are—

	Mds.
Rice	2,753,000
Salt	1,185,000
Pulses	191,000
Gunnies	273,104

Considerably more than half the rice goes up in the dry season. The chief despatches of rice are—

	Mds.
From the Maldah and Dinagepore districts, about ..	1,500,000
,, Rajshahye district, about ..	320,000
,, Dacca and its neighbourhood, about ..	420,000
,, the Moorshedabad district, about ..	320,000

Rice from Central and Eastern Bengal is most largely consigned to—

	Mds.
Mirzapore, which took about	110,000
Benares, ,, ,, ,,	300,000
The Ghazepore district, which took about	760,000
,, Tirhoot and Chuprah districts took about	580,000
,, Patna district took about	760,000

These quantities seem large, but after all 1,340,000 maunds of rice is comparatively an insignificant contribution to the food-supplies of the thirteen millions of people in the Patna division; it would barely feed one-third of a million of people for one year. In return for this rice the Patna division sends southwards by river for export 1,300,000 maunds of oil-seeds, besides sending nearly 500,000 maunds of seeds by rail, as well as many thousand maunds of indigo and opium. The rich soil of the Patna division thus very much more than supports its large population of 553 souls to the square mile.

Salt is shipped upwards entirely from Calcutta and marts on the Hooghly near Calcutta, and it is consigned mostly to the districts of Tirhoot and Sarun, and places in Monghyr and Purneah. Comparatively little river-borne salt goes to Patna or to places in the Patna division south of the Ganges. These tracts are probably supplied by the railway, for about 300,000 maunds of salt were consigned to the Patna railway station alone in the year 1871. The deliveries of river-borne salt were—

	Mds.
To places in the Tirhoot and Sarun districts, about	650,000
,, ,, Ghazepore and Goruckpore districts, about	80,000
,, ,, Patna division, south of the Ganges, about	115,000
,, ,, Bhaugulpore division, about	370,000

The pulses sent up-stream are shipped chiefly from the Moorshedabad district, and are consigned to Rosrah and other places on the left bank of the Ganges in the Patna division.

9. In the year 1872, when discussion was going on regarding the falling off in the East Indian Railway traffic, statistics of the outward and inward trade of the Patna station were published, and it may be interesting to compare the

railway-borne and river-borne traffic of this important mart. Taking the more considerable items only, we find that they compare as follows:—

Railway and river traffic of Patna city, being the river traffic for 1872 and the railway traffic for 1871.

	RECEIPTS.		DESPATCHES.	
	By river. Mds.	By rail. Mds.	By river. Mds.	By rail. Mds.
Salt ...	... 82,000	292,000	.....	.....
Rice, grains, and pulses	... 594,000	39,000	.....	.....
Oil-seeds	... ..	.....	202,000	400,000
Salt-petre	... ..	.....	1,800	76,000
Sugar ...	... ..	.....	10,000	153,000
Tobacco ..	... ..	.....	18,000	19,000
Piece-goods	... ..	..... 78,000	.....	.....
Indigo and dyes	... ..	.....	1,000	47,000
Iron and other metals, excluding railway materials	... .. 24,000	22,000	.....	.....

Thus the only item in which the railway has not already got the greater part of the Patna traffic is the upward trade in rice and other grains. The greater part of these rice and grain consignments start from places in the Rajshahye division, from which access to the railway is difficult. Although the railway has thus attracted the bulk of the down traffic from Patna, still there is a very large trade in seeds and salt which it might attract if it could get the traffic of Revelgunge, Roshra, and the larger marts in Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Ghazepore.

10. The total weight of cargoes passing Sahebgunge, and of cargoes consigned by river to and from Calcutta, may be compared with the railway receipts and despatches of Calcutta-Howrah thus—

Up-stream and Up-country Traffic.

	Mds.	Tons.
Despatches from Calcutta and Howrah, exclusive of coal and railway material (average of years 1870 and 1871) ...	5,777,000	= 211,823
Cargoes passing Sahebgunge up-stream, shipped from all places below the registering station	4,808,436	= 176,309
Cargoes passing Sahebgunge up-stream, shipped from Calcutta and places close to Calcutta	1,400,000	= 51,333

Down-stream and Down-country Traffic.

Receipts at Calcutta and Howrah, exclusive of coal and railway material (average of years 1870 and 1871) ...	5,875,000	= 215,416
Cargoes passing Sahebgunge down-stream, shipped at all places above the registering station	5,619,616	= 206,052
Cargoes passing Sahebgunge down-stream and consigned to Calcutta or places close to Calcutta	4,120,000	= 151,066

Thus much of the goods despatched from the Calcutta railway stations is consigned to places below Sahebgunge: for instance, some lakhs of maunds of salt go to Kanegunge and other stations for consumption in Western Bengal and in Chota Nagpore; still the East Indian Railway clearly has attracted the bulk of the traffic from Calcutta to places in Southern Behar and in the North-Western Provinces. There is, however, still left on the river a traffic of at least two millions of maunds, which the railway might, by dint of low rates and special facilities, attract to itself. If the railway could undertake to receive and deliver goods at marts like Revelgunge, Roshra, Chuprah, and Ghazepore, it ought in time to obtain a very large share in the carrying trade between Calcutta and the fertile districts lying between the Koosee river and the frontiers of Oudh.

11. In the review of the Ganges trade returns for the first half of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor reserved any expression of opinion as to the accuracy or otherwise of the figures. From a consideration of the returns for the whole year, the Lieutenant-Governor is induced to believe that the traffic statistics collected at Sahebgunge are becoming fairly correct, though they probably were, as surmised by Mr. Wilmot, the officer in charge of the business, at first somewhat untrustworthy. The test furnished by the saltpetre customs returns would show that the Ganges trade returns are at any rate approximately

correct. The salt and oil-seeds trade figures do not in any way conflict with, though they cannot be so completely tested by, the Custom House returns. The Lieutenant-Governor was not aware that so large a share of the oil-seeds exported from Calcutta was grown in the districts of Tirhoot, Sarun, Chumparun, and Goruckpore; nor that Northern and Eastern Bengal drew such large supplies of sugar from the provinces of Behar and Benares. But these general results of the Sahebgunge registration may be accepted as quite correct, and do not throw any doubt on the approximate accuracy of the Ganges trade returns.

12. The Assistant Commissioner of Rajmehal, Mr. Wilmot, to whom the thanks of Government are due for the care he has given to these returns, proposes that "the Sahebgunge registry office should be maintained for another year, and that the information should be collected more carefully by the registering officer, not contenting himself with the statements of the manjees and cherundars, but personally satisfying himself that the statements made are fairly correct, either by comparing them with the chalans or by himself personally visiting the boats." The Lieutenant-Governor certainly wishes that the registering establishment should be maintained, and he approves of the registering officer's *occasionally* comparing the statements of the boatmen with the manifests of their cargoes; but the duty of effecting such comparison should not be delegated to any one below the rank of the boat registrar, who is a well-paid official, and who may be fairly trusted not to permit any oppression or extortion.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor recently inquired of the Commissioner of Patna where the river trade of the North-Western Provinces with Behar and Bengal could be most easily registered without inconvenience to traders. Mr. Bayley reports that, after consulting the district officers, he finds that Revelgunge, the place suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor, will be the best registry station in the Patna Division. As a great majority of the Ganges boats stop at Revelgunge, there will be a minimum of inconvenience to the trade. For the present the Lieutenant-Governor would not establish a second registry station, for he fears that, however well it may be managed, some loss and interruption must be caused to the trade. Moreover, at Revelgunge, which is confessedly the best place for such registration, there is no resident Magistrate or sub-divisional officer to prevent extortion.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the returns of the first half-year was forwarded to all Commissioners and Collectors whose jurisdictions were on the Ganges, and also to the railway companies, whose remarks were invited. The Collector of Purneah (Mr. Kemble) has drawn attention to the fact that large consignments of rice which come down the Koosée river and go up-country to Behar and the North-Western Provinces escape registration at Sahebgunge as they enter the Ganges above that place. The Commissioner of Burdwan (Mr. Buckland) reported that neither he nor his district officers could usefully criticise the returns of the river trade, unless they had some opportunity of checking the trade of the Hooghly, and he suggested that a trade registering station should be established at Hooghly. Mr. Buckland pointed out that a Hooghly river registry establishment could do good service in checking opium smuggling, which is believed to prevail more or less on the Hooghly. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, decided that, as we had already one station for registering traffic at Jungypore, at the point where the Hooghly waters leave the Ganges, and another at Nuddea, it would be better to improve the Jungypore registration before attempting any other traffic registry on the Hooghly. No other remarks upon or additions to the information published in November last have been received.

15. After the Sahebgunge returns had been compiled and printed, and the foregoing paragraphs had been sent to press, the traffic returns of the Bhagiruttee, the Matabangha, and of the Calcutta canals were received from the Board of Revenue. The Board explains that the traffic returns were not kept in the required shape until the second half of the year 1872, and therefore the figures for that half-year only are available. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged to the canal and river officers for the care they have taken to meet the wishes of Government in this matter, and he hopes that the returns

for future half-years will be furnished in a shape that will be quite clear and intelligible.

16. The sets of traffic returns now furnished are four, namely :—

The Jungypore returns.—These are taken at the toll station at the head of the Bhagiruttee, where that river leaves the Ganges. The tables give the weight of goods each way, their place of shipment and alleged destination. They do not show the traffic of places below the Nuddea toll station, which latter station records the Bhagiruttee traffic at a point about 50 miles above Calcutta and about 80 miles below Jungypore. The names of places should be arranged in correct geographical order with the name of the district to which each place belongs.

The Nuddea returns.—These are taken at the toll station, and show the traffic only of places between Nuddea and Calcutta.

The Matabangha river returns.—These are taken at the station of Kishengunge on the Matabangha river, by which route the traffic of North-East and part of Eastern Bengal comes to Calcutta. This route is in more or less direct competition with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Matabangha returns show all the marts in Nuddea and the eastern districts in alphabetical order. There is often more than one mart of the same name ; and, as the districts to which a place belongs is not given, it is not possible to identify each place.

The Calcutta canals' returns.—These returns are taken at toll stations a little outside Calcutta on the canals which connect the Sunderbuns, Backergunge, parts of Jessor, and the country about the Megna river with Calcutta. They show any trade which may go by canal from the Sunderbuns or Jessor towards Western Bengal or Behar. The returns of the Calcutta canals do not show the place of shipment or destination of the traffic, but only its general direction.

The Board of Revenue have arranged to have the returns of all these canals and rivers compiled on a uniform plan, whereby the trade of considerable marts only will be shown, the trade of small places in the same district being lumped together. Further returns should show the number of laden and empty boats for goods and passengers passing each way.

17. Taking the several sets of returns in the above order, we have first the Jungypore returns, which to a great extent exhibit the same down-stream traffic that passes Sahebgunge. Barely 130,000 maunds of goods that pass Jungypore are shipped from places east of Sahebgunge. The sum of the principal traffic figures of the Jungypore and Sahebgunge stations for the second half of 1872 compare thus :—

	TRAFFIC PASSING DOWN-STREAM AND REGISTERED AT	
	Sahebgunge. Mds.	Jungypore. Mds.
Total of the half-year...	... 4,254,686	3,577,630
Oil-seeds	... 2,109,078	1,450,617
Pulses and gram	... 374,253	743,534
Wheat	... 333,833	133,050
Saltpetre	... 236,175	94,042
Total of consignments for Calcutta	... 3,626,700	3,295,515

It will be seen that in one or other of the returns there has been some confusion between pulses and oil-seeds; if the two items be taken together, the difference between the totals of the two registers is only 200,000 maunds. Appendix II of the Sahebgunge Returns shows that places east of the mouth of the Bhagiruttee took about 340,000 maunds of the goods which passed Sahebgunge ; deducting this amount, we find the difference between the total traffic for the Hooghly, as registered at Sahebgunge and as registered at Jungypore, is about 330,000 maunds ; the Jungypore being less by so much, or by about 10 per cent. This difference is by no means so large as to throw considerable doubt upon the approximate correctness of the returns ; for at Jungypore the boatmen pay toll according to their maundage, and may therefore be expected to understate it somewhat, while at Sahebgunge they pay no toll, and have no interest in understating the truth. The difference in the returns of wheat and of salt-petre coming down the river is much larger than can be explained in this way ; and one or other of the returns must be very seriously wrong. The

comparison made (at paragraph 7 above) with the Custom House figures would go to show that the Sahebgunge figures are the more correct of the two.

18. The Nuddea toll station returns show the down-stream traffic of the Bhagirutee from places below Jungypore. The total of this trade is 215,506 maunds, of which one-third, consisting mainly of pulses, comes from Moorshedabad; nearly another third comes from Cutwa (in the Burdwan district), and consists of rice, pulses, and other cereals.

The up-stream traffic from Calcutta is registered at Nuddea; and to some extent the Nuddea returns ought to agree with the Sahebgunge figures. The total shipments up-stream from Calcutta and Bhadessur (Hooghly district) past Nuddea compare with the same shipments past Sahebgunge thus:—

UP-STREAM SHIPMENTS DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 1872 FROM CALCUTTA AND BHADESSUR AS REGISTERED AT			
	Sahebgunge.	Nuddea.	
	Mds.	Mds.	
Total shipments	... 854,450	1,445,300	
Salt shipments	... 616,129	1,204,800	
Shipments of metals	... 13,556	34,975	

The share of the total Calcutta shipments which were recorded at Nuddea as being consigned to places east of Sahebgunge was about 330,000 maunds, and the share of the salt shipment similarly consigned was about 240,000 maunds. Thus the shipments for Behar and the North-Western Provinces as registered at Nuddea were 250,000 maunds in excess of the shipments as registered at Sahebgunge: and almost the whole of this excess was in the one item of salt. The excess, it may be added, is uniform for most of the great salt receiving marts. Thus there were shipped for—

Salt shipped from Calcutta and Bhadessur for—	According to the returns at		
	Nuddea.	Sahebgunge.	
	Mds.	Mds.	
Revelgunge	156,075	140,957	
Roshra	170,375	126,032	
Durbhangha	61,875	46,391	
Khageriah (Monghyr)	78,200	39,379	
Monghyr	52,250	36,726	

The difference seems to be all one way, and to be fairly regular; it may therefore possibly be that the heavier salt traffic sets in during the months of November and December, and that many salt vessels which passed Nuddea before the end of December 1872, did not reach Sahebgunge until January 1873. When a whole year's returns are available for both registering stations, this doubt will be cleared up.

19. The Matabangha river returns exhibit the trade between Calcutta and the districts on the Pudda (local name of the Ganges after the Bhagiruttee leaves it) and the Berhampooter rivers and their tributaries. The names of some of the large marts are not recognised by the Lieutenant-Governor, but we shall doubtless know more about them after the present figures have been published and circulated to district officers. The totals of the Matabangha trade are for the half-year:—

	Mds.
Down-stream traffic	2,325,410
Up-stream traffic	761,702

The principal articles of the down-stream traffic are:—

	Mds.
Rice	1,260,587
Jute	606,257
Pulses	220,040
Oil-seeds	57,608
Tobacco	12,611
Gunnies	36,537

Of the total traffic 1,945,013 maunds come to Calcutta. The only other marts which receive large shipments from eastern districts by way of the Matabangha are—

	Mds.
Hanskalee, which takes	40,241
Chandernagore (or Forasdanga as it is called in the returns)	262,170

This latter mart is said to take 251,370 maunds of rice alone, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Hooghly officers could throw any light upon the circumstances of the Chandernagore trade.

The marts which send large shipments down the Matabangha are:—

Serajgunge, which sends	245,649	maunds of jute.
Potioram,	115,491	" of rice.
Hilee (on the Atrai), which sends	234,598	" of "
Koomargunge,	94,875	" of "
Booreedaha,	163,720	" of jute.
Booshee,	16,225	" of "
Chandgunge,	59,000	" of rice.
Kallygunge,	44,294	" of "
Chokgopal,	42,004	" of "
Fukeergunge,	77,162	" of "
Jeelem Bazar,	67,600	" of "
Gowalparah,	41,750	" of mustard seed.
Foolbaree,	33,525	" of rice.
Rangamuttee,	63,350	" of "
Paglee,	46,050	" of "
Hurreenarainpore,	47,600	" of "

The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Commissioners of Rajshahye, Dacca, and Cooch Behar, would give some short notice of such of these marts as belong to their divisions. Serajgunge is really the only one of these marts which has more than a local reputation; Hilee has recently become known, because it is to be a station, and has always been held to be an obligatory point on the Northern Bengal Railway. But regarding the rest of the places there is little or no information available in Calcutta; yet on the list there are places which, like Booreedaha, send some thousand tons of jute to Calcutta in the season, and it would clearly be an advantage that the Calcutta public should know something more regarding the great produce marts of Easteru and Northern Bengal.

The up-stream traffic of the Matabangha was curiously small, barely one-third of the down-stream trade. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Toll Collector at Kishengunge could furnish in his next report his view of the reasons for this difference. Do the boats go back empty, or do they take return cargoes by some other route?

The two main articles of the up-stream traffic on the Matabangha were—

	Mds.
Salt from Calcutta ...	... 460,000
Miscellaneous from Calcutta ...	... 211,000

The only mart to which any large consignment of up-stream goods was sent is Serajgunge, which took 179,000 maunds of salt.

20. The statements of the trade of the Calcutta canals give no details of the places of destination or shipment. This omission should be remedied in future returns; the Lieutenant-Governor does not wish details of the trade to and from all the smaller marts, but he wishes to know the transactions of the larger places, and to have the transactions of the smaller places grouped according to districts.

The four returns from the Calcutta canals give:—

(1) The trade from Calcutta to the eastern districts *via* the canals, which amounts to 1,179,725 maunds, or 43,256 tons, in all for the half-year. Of this total 924,669 maunds were salt.

(2) The "trade to Behar and the North-Western Provinces." The precise meaning of this heading should be made more clear; possibly the return shows all the trade which goes from the Sunderbans and the eastern districts to Western Bengal and places on the Hooghly above Calcutta. The total of the traffic shown in this return is 2,493,200 maunds, or 91,417 tons. Its principal items are—

	Mds.
Rice	... 597,700
Pulse and other cereals	... 162,500
Oil-seeds	... 84,970
Jute	... 965,100
Miscellaneous	... 232,700
Firewood	... 368,500

- (3) The trade from the eastern districts with Calcutta and its environs. The total of this trade is 8,517,635 maunds, or 312,828 tons, for the half-year. More than half of this total, or 4,494,585 maunds, was firewood from the Sunderbuns. Of the rest the chief items were—

	Mds.
Rice	1,191,620
Other cereals	260,225
Pulses, &c.	141,400
Oil-seeds	107,700
Jute	778,300
Cotton	90,770
Sugar	40,600
Hides	254,700
Miscellaneous	994,250

In the absence of information as to the places from which these Calcutta imports come, the figures are less instructive than they might otherwise be.

- (4) The trade "from Behar and the North-Western Provinces" to Calcutta and its environs through the Calcutta canals. The total of this return is 426,140 maunds, out of which 346,460 are shown as "miscellaneous." Without some account of the particular traffic shown in this table, its figures are not very intelligible.

21. Until the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railway traffic tables and the river and canal returns for a whole year are available, it will not be possible to review the whole inward and outward trade of Calcutta by railways or by inland waters. Meanwhile some beginning towards ascertaining this trade has been made, and in another half-year or so the river and canal returns ought to be complete. The Lieutenant-Governor has submitted to the Government of India a statement of the traffic returns he would wish to receive and have published for general information regarding the East Indian Railway and Eastern Bengal and Moulah Railways.

ORDERED that a copy of this resolution, with the appended tables, be furnished to—

The Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce Department of the Government of India (by separate letter), with a recommendation that the Sahebgunge trade registry be continued for another year at any rate.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces for information.

The Board of Revenue, who will be asked to communicate the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks and instructions to the Toll Collectors on the Bhagiruttee, the Matabangha, and the Calcutta canals.

The Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Patna, and Bhaugulpore Divisions, and to all Magistrate-Collectors in those divisions; and to the sub-divisional officers of Rajmahal, Jungypore, Barh, Behar, Durbhanga, Hajeeapore, Tajpore, Buxar, Kissengunge, Begoo Serai, Soopool, Mudheypoorah, who will be invited to furnish, through the Commissioner of the Division, detailed information regarding the trade of the larger marts shown in the present returns, and to offer remarks on, or make corrections in, the figures or deductions set forth.

To the Agents of the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway.

To the Agents to the India General Steam Navigation Company.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

Showing the amount of goods in standard maunds shipped at places above Sahebgunge for despatch

Places of shipment above Sahebgunge.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Spices, pepper, &c.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Shellac and other dyes.	Timber.	Brics and brass-work.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cawnpore
Allahabad	2,670	14,873	...	1,805	80	...	450	140	...	...
Mirzapore	550	22,595	...	37,889	...	...	125	3,350	...	...
Benares	150	...	50	1,513	...	...
Small places in the North-West Provinces above Benares	1,332	5,025	...	2,150	...	...	1,050	8,370	900	...
Berhaj (Jouapore district)	...	748	...	3,458	57,085	...	...	97,792	...	25	1,270	...	...	...
Belthora (ditto)	3,077	...	...	18,048	...	...	40	...	280	...
Balia Ghazepore (Ghazepore district)	7,117	17,768	...	406	82,641	123	380	227	...	...	...
Bajetpore (ditto)	3,183	9,921	...	...	22	...	130	509	...	...	...
Ghazepore	...	1,400	...	1,838	6,278	...	1,280	18,006	343	42	825	...	...	...
Saldpore (Ghazepore district)	...	800	...	...	1,700	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moniar (ditto)	7,231	...	...	32,078	...	76	566	...	...	...
Gorakhpore	1,010	31,114	...	...	2,899	40	60	79	...	...	...
Gola Gopalpore	58,700	...	...	2,256	...	...	568	...	...	...
Oksa (Gorakhpore district)	10,101	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small places in the North-West Provinces below Benares	...	481	10	2,307	6,317	80	29	10,959	1,720	133	1,642	...	...	...
Small places in Oudh	10	14,658	...	200	1,000	...	872	...	...	...
Buxar (Sahabad district)	79	11,290	...	...	3,243	...	18	...	...	...
Arahra (ditto)	...	19	1,732	7,573	3,209	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardi Chuprah (ditto)	6,645	...	3,500	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...
Sena (ditto)	...	528	1,425	18,614	550	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...
Solimpore (Sarun district)	7,935	...	...	8,700	...	...	...	...	...
Chuprah (ditto)	...	1,475	4,668	1,438	24,863	...	...	12,463	10	...	1,932	...	...	...
Gutnee (ditto)	300	...	...	...	10,473	59	...	32	...	...	...
Revelgunge (ditto)	1,126	9,119	5,164	423,236	31	5,110	210	200	6,010	...	...
Gunduck Sahebgunge (Tirhoot district)	425	...	1,031	...	...	...	...	...
Mozaffarpore (ditto)	...	235	...	564	2,212	...	...	450	404	483	860	...	100	12
Darbhungah (ditto)	...	25	100	...	1,098	52,217	30	...	4,744	355	60	926	...	11,550
Kaintoul (ditto)	860	6,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poosa (ditto)
Reshra (ditto)	...	562	50	2,070	332,976	...	...	8,203	4,818	132	5,775	...	6,120	...
Hajeeapore (ditto)	700	150	...	88	...	...	525	...	...	...
Semostipore (ditto)	...	75	...	...	100	35,440	...	...	827	...	454	...	...	...
Dinapore (Patna district)	858	5,570	17,867	6,093	...	100	1,270	744	2,578	7,904	...
Barrh (ditto)	...	2,439	...	...	33,916	25,140	...	52	342	170	...	2,493	...	140
Burhea (ditto)	...	1,446	1,255	25,518	2,879	...	...	606	273	...	100	...	...	...
Patna	...	2,131	7,741	56,316	183,596	...	63	6,040	10,300	13,319	14,150	906	...	...
Mokameh (Patna district)	...	1,000	2,300	...	14,219	14,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bullowah (ditto)
Small places in the Patna division north of the Ganges	...	6,211	425	10,343	27,928	...	...	15,854	8,760	30	2,618	366	580	...
Small places in the Patna division south of the Ganges	...	50	1,134	3,722	16,878	10,587	30	...	1,944	534	249	1,515	...	1
Monghyr	...	74,055	3,155	68,250	72,718	...	17	1,064	2,745	652	3,843	...	...	5
Kingariah (Monghyr district)	...	40,935	300	2,740	112,585	...	5	...	1,278	25	754	...	11	...
Sirsia (ditto)	3,600	40,271	...	...	690	...	64	...	...	...
Surojgurh (ditto)	...	9,136	2,611	36,124	48,936	...	...	75	...	...	1,160	...	5	...
Small places in the district of Monghyr	...	12,134	1,325	4,480	15,111	...	625	800	3,562	...	2,100	...	37	...

DIX. No. 1.

down the Ganges to places below the registering station during the second-half of the year 1872.

Other metals.	Salt.	Hides.	Ghee.	Silk and silk goods.	Cotton goods.	Gauzes.	Miscellaneous.	Saltpetre.	Horns.	Total for second half-year.	Total for first half-year as per returns previously published.	Grand total for the whole year 1872.	Place of shipment above Sahebgunge	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,183	12,183	Cawnpore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	808	.....	360	.....	126	21,827	.....	21,827	.....	Allahabad.
.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	45,305	.....	533	110,507	52,004	162,511	.....	Mirzapore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,248	.....	12,919	.....	.....	15,880	4,275	20,155	.....	Benares.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,079	1,000	.....	20,815	.....	20,815	.....	Small places in the North-West Provinces above Benares.
.....	.....	42	.....	54	23	907	.....	.....	161,404	63,101	224,505	.....	Berhaj (Jounpore district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,264	.....	.....	27,600	10,620	37,635	.....	Belthora (ditto.)
14	365	311	860	20,904	700	140,378	31,548	171,926	Balia Ghazepore.
.....	3,477	252	8	604	18,106	18,106	Bajetpore (Ghazepore district.)
1	1,175	83	187	31,313	63,182	10,420	82,611	Ghazepore.
.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,340	.....	.....	42,040	.....	42,940	.....	Saidpore (Ghazepore district.)
.....	.....	165	.....	4	2,802	1,292	2,902	.....	47,116	16,082	63,198	.....	Moniar (ditto.)
.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	35,301	.....	35,301	.....	Goruckpore.
.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	61,735	11,784	73,530	.....	Gola Gopalpore (Goruckpore district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,201	.....	10,201	.....	Oaska (ditto.)
.....	1,400	268	46	447	36	10,062	1,108	40	46,195	60,216	112,411	Small places in the North-West Provinces below Benares.
.....	174	48	40	307	4,202	21,411	21,411	Small places in Oudh.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,875	.....	.....	16,415	.....	16,415	.....	Buxar (Shahabad district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,644	.....	12,644	.....	Barbara (ditto.)
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	50	.....	10,579	.....	10,579	.....	Hardi Chuprah (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	.....	.....	17,900	.....	17,900	.....	Sena (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,918	.....	35,562	21,599	57,161	.....	Solimpore (Sarun district.)
.....	15	168	.....	32	.....	90	25,938	.....	73,092	16,771	83,863	.....	Chuprah (ditto.)
.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,940	.....	10,940	.....	Gotnee (ditto.)
.....	2,540	697	.....	84	.....	236	11,834	.....	466,399	80,400	552,868	.....	Revelgunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,230	.....	.....	32,696	15,491	48,177	.....	Gunduck Sahebgunge (Tirhoot district.)
.....	8,916	1,852	.....	.....	.....	1,186	22,845	9	35,130	.....	35,130	.....	Moosupperpore (ditto.)
.....	625	14,723	70	.....	.....	352	23,053	1,128	111,061	44,071	155,132	.....	Durbhungsah (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	16,331	.....	14,918	.....	14,918	.....	Kamtoul (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	3,521	.....	.....	1,854	5,435	.....	371,582	29,137	400,719	.....	Poona (ditto.)
.....	2,075	3	.....	.....	.....	20	16,587	.....	20,148	.....	20,148	.....	Hajceporo (ditto.)
.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	41,696	.....	41,696	.....	Somostipore (ditto.)
.....	5,141	3,188	97	158	2,030	772	54,114	13,922	68,036	Dinapole (Patna district.)
.....	705	184	334	74	372	2,385	68,755	16,344	85,099	Barrh (ditto.)
.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,144	19,618	51,762	.....	Burhea (ditto.)
.....	38,123	721	48	133	11,067	1,802	326,534	97,190	423,724	Patna.
.....	80	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,940	11,874	43,814	.....	Mokameh (Patna district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,044	21,044	21,044	.....	Bullowah (ditto.)
.....	7,188	1,388	260	50	25	2,360	27,863	18	111,562	49,675	161,232	Small places in the Patna division north of the Ganges.
3	145	79	44	335	891	38,141	28,453	66,594	Small places in the Patna division south of the Ganges.
.....	1,336	2,135	4,823	1,706	237,599	53,016	290,575	Monghyr.
.....	57	2,904	204	161,818	52,334	214,153	Khagariah (Monghyr district.)
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	4,666	7	.....	49,238	.....	49,238	.....	Sirsia (ditto.)
.....	1,218	915	99,484	10,500	118,984	Surujgurh (ditto.)
.....	1,650	464	390	30	1,589	2,725	47,091	8,563	55,654	Small places in the district of Monghyr.

APPENDIX

Places of shipment above Sahebgunge.			Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and gram.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Spices, pepper, &c.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Shells and other dyes.	Timber.	Brass and brass-ware.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	44,130	11,717	8,281	27,121	...	1,101	1,013	...	125	7,912	...	...
Colgong (Bhaugulpore district)	...	...	...	35,146	17,215	2,918	31,905	...	...	...	12	...	1,118	...	...
Balia Sahebgunge (ditto)	...	...	...	290	...	...	51,289	121	...	...	290	...	125	...	20
Dumree (ditto)	...	...	...	6,882	...	3,158	9,445	...	...	...	250	...	40	...	...
Sibgunge (ditto)	...	...	...	24,942	1,365	2,712	2,319	...	...	...	...	...	3,092	...	...
Peer Pointee (ditto)	...	...	100	7,275	40	67	10,115	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	45
Mooriegunge (ditto)	...	...	...	568	20	447	48,678	24	...	...	...	...	68	...	...
Small places in the district of Bhaugulpore	...	...	12,360	921	3,311	16,375	105	...	414	824	...	7,140	...	590	...
Purneah	...	...	1,001	1,201	...	770	3,158	593	...	...	8,400	...	19	...	...
Carragola (Purneah district)	...	...	886	9,405	540	5,292	26,014	282	...	...	590	135	770	...	...
Nowabgunge (ditto)	...	...	4	670	...	342	15,392	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...
Koosee Sahebgunge (ditto)	...	...	1,932	767	15	474	25,468	1,290	...	...	450	...	235	...	864
Kaneegunge (ditto)	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	14,556	204	...	...	4,781	...	200	...	...
Bhowanipore (ditto)	...	...	257	10,846	100	6,978	22,157	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...
Kamalpore (ditto)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small places in the district of Purneah	...	2,116	4,950	813	3,456	21,038	66	...	86	1,266	225	9,116	474	160	...	
Sahebgunge	360	2,111	429	5,172	1,909	33	187	328	242	31	1,061	181	302	4
Small places in the district of Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	220	279	14	...	295	...	...	125	2	...	4,492	*	36	...
Small places not assigned to any district	...	231	11,218	1,225	4,585	51,852	...	160	10,415	2,902	167	5,330	...	723	...	
Total for the second half-year	...	8,182	333,883	85,672	374,253	2,109,078	2,858	46,203	381,501	58,212	20,950	114,329	2,771	21,498	44	
Total for the first half-year as per returns previously published	...	12,040	97,372	22,632	74,013	470,424	18,090	31,037	163,543	40,579	11,813	125,639	2,452	22,082	1,259	
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1872	...	20,222	431,255	109,304	448,266	2,579,502	20,948	77,230	545,044	107,791	32,763	239,869	5,223	43,580	1,503	

(a) 44,094 mānams have been added on account of the weight.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

Other metals.	Salt.	Hides.	Ghee.	Silk and silk goods.	Cotton goods.	Gum.	Miscellaneous.	Salt-petre.	Horns.	Total for second half-year.	Total for first half-year as per returns previously published.	Grand total for the whole year 1872.	Places of shipment above Sahebgunge.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
.....	.....	.....	43	.....	20	.....	653	.....	.....	102,166	44,789	146,555	Bhaugulpore.
.....	.....	.....	720	390	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	88,914	62,598	151,512	Colgong (Bhangulpore district.)
5	.....	720	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	22	54,272	44,830	99,102	Balia Sahebgunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	19,815	.....	19,815	Dumree (ditto.)
.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,965	.....	.....	34,465	.....	34,465	Sibgunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	1,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,804	.....	21,804	Peer Pointee (ditto.)
.....	104	3,812	221	.....	.....	.....	4,459	.....	101	50,752	55,967	106,559	Small places in the Bhaugulpore district.
.....	200	.....	44	.....	.....	33,833	2	.....	.....	49,280	.....	49,280	Purneah.
.....	100	2,528	3	8	2	41,087	822	.....	13	89,377	53,932	143,329	Carragola (Purneah district.)
.....	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	16,673	.....	16,673	Nowabgunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	31,706	12,606	44,312	Koosie Sahebgunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	490	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	21,406	11,277	32,683	Ranecgunge (ditto.)
.....	12	132	17	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	40,614	12,963	53,577	Bhowanipore (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,325	21,325	21,325	Kamalpore (ditto.)
50	.....	80	126	.....	10	.....	1,732	.....	.....	45,760	32,642	77,811	Small places in the Purneah district.
30	1,701	.....	141	.....	300	33	2,854	.....	.....	17,389	11,250	28,639	Sahebgunge (Sonthal Pergunnahs.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,821	.....	.....	8,248	.....	8,248	Small places in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
.....	5,309	104	225	.....	.....	.....	10,090	7,202	.....	121,344	36,673	157,417	Small places not assigned to any district.
103	78,408	29,622	21,400	8	4,176	63,063	239,403	236,175	2,762	4,254,086	.....	.....
16,851	10,174	58,792	13,377	284	537	21,860	53,225	86,812	1,197	.....	(a) 1,364,930	.....
16,954	88,632	88,614	35,177	292	4,713	104,889	292,718	322,987	3,959	.....	1,364,930	5,619,616	

Hides being under-estimated in the returns of the previous half-year.

APPENDIX

Showing the alleged destination of the goods which were carried down the Ganges past Sahebgunge

Destination below Sahebgunge.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulse and grain.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Spices and pepper.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Shellac and other dye and paint.	Timber.	Brass and brass-work.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Old Sahebgunge	834	642	5	80	470	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	14,486	...	8	.....
Rajmehul .....	...	...	...	20	6,125	.....	76	1,340	260	.....	1,879	...	.....	.....
Sahebgunge	5,915	3,909	701	3,561	23,125	740	.....	759	4,411	389	2,542	416	160	.....
Small places in the Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,000	.....	8	20	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,760	...	100	.....
Maldah	1,819	6	10,010	8,765	.....	1,174	78,471	578	1,124	6,989	106	348	1	.....
Hayetpore (Maldah district)	341	141	15	980	810	10	49	6,179	.....	25	519	64	264	3
Small places in the district of Maldah	3	180	.....	358	1,443	.....	1,206	18,585	76	323	1,842	...	60	2
Small places in the district of Purneah	17	12	125	500	77	.....	200	879	.....	10	199	26	41	.....
Small places in the districts of Dinapore and Rungspore .....	...	150	.....	10	450	.....	2,534	120	66	.....	326	...	10	.....
Moorshedabad .....	...	284	265	427	18,032	.....	4,450	3,380	3,074	400	3,156	...	420	.....
Jungypore (Moorshedabad district) .....	...	.....	25	23,472	.....	4,815	25,700	3,303	225	338	...	.....	12	.....
Jeagunge (ditto) .....	...	400	.....	.....	63,309	614	7,388	6,244	5,588	863	1,316	24	.....	20
Doolian (ditto) .....	...	4,701	.....	3,096	22,063	.....	10	30,400	14,945	600	4,010	200	.....	.....
Bhagwangola (ditto) .....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Moorshedabad	157	100	.....	5,151	.....	4,121	5,633	3,326	33	1,749	...	75	.....	.....
Kooshites (Nuddea district) .....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Nuddea .....	...	.....	123	2,855	.....	10	2,855	.....	100	250	...	.....	.....	.....
Culna (Burwan district) .....	...	1,065	.....	3,273	11,744	.....	.....	.....	110	25	322	...	.....	.....
Bhadesur (Hooghly district) .....	...	35,890	265	18,586	233,041	226	.....	.....	1,682	.....	3,957	...	.....	.....
Small places in the districts of Hooghly, Burwan, and Beerhoom	4	3,371	.....	1,591	10,012	.....	.....	3,285	94	920	...	11	.....	.....
Chaudernagore (French possession in Bengal)	1,700	.....	525	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	...	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	50	274,026	82,580	236,000	1,671,000	1,250	10,205	148,075	13,585	8,254	45,004	1,500	19,081	.....
Rampore Beaulah .....	...	258	.....	1,700	3,174	.....	90	45,840	1,050	307	5,436	...	.....	5
Small places in the district of Jessor	...	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	...	.....	.....	.....
Serajunge .....	...	40	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	...	.....	.....	.....
Small places between Rajshahiye and Goalundo .....	...	100	.....	250	.....	.....	70	.....	5	81	...	78	.....	.....
Dacca .....	...	6,471	542	28,949	1,836	.....	6,199	6,287	655	4,566	0,962	276	280	.....
Small places in the district of Dacca .....	...	50	20	1,590	769	.....	1,479	932	.....	3,220	2,203	99	.....	.....
Places in the Dacca division and Assam .....	...	64	40	1,491	6	.....	.....	371	529	238	4,653	...	.....	1
Small places not assigned to any district	20	5	.....	223	70	3	2,287	1,181	1,054	.....	1,056	...	40	.....
Total	8,182	333,883	85,672	374,253	2,100,078	2,858	46,205	381,501	38,212	20,950	114,320	2,771	20,976	44

(a.) 44,094 maunds have been added on account of the weight of

DIX No. 2.

during the second half of the year 1872. The quantities are expressed in standard maunds.

Other metals.	Salt.	Hides.	Ghee.	Silk.	Cotton goods.	Gumines.	Miscellaneous.	Saltpetre.	Horns.	Total of the second half-year.	Total of the first half-year previously published returns.	Grand total for the year 1872.	Destination below Sahebgunge.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Old Sahebgunge.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	..	8	.....	77	.....	16,680	.....	16,680	Rajmehal.
.....	82	.....	4	..	.....	.....	2,406	.....	.....	12,192	11,894	24,086	Sahebgunge.
.....	1,166	22,634	14	8	66	79,504	3,608	1,021	606	154,302	84,470	238,772	Small places in the Sonthal Pergunnah.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,894	6,071	9,965	Maldah.
26	3,700	.....	981	..	1,129	302	20,159	66	.....	136,004	79,038	215,042	Hayetpore (Maldah district.)
25	2,035	.....	3	..	102	33	867	.....	.....	12,555	14,421	26,976	Small places in the district of Maldah.
4	770	.....	68	..	1,315	23	3,028	.....	.....	28,245	28,626	51,871	Purneal.
2	60	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	900	.....	.....	3,070	1,476	4,546	Small places in the districts of Dinaugore and Rungpore.
.....	.....	.....	18	..	10	26	643	.....	.....	4,363	985	5,348	Moorschedabad.
.....	.....	.....	696	..	.....	.....	4,345	.....	.....	40,189	53,303	95,492	Jungypore (Moorschedabad district.)
3	125	.....	161	..	.....	1,749	2,382	.....	.....	62,275	42,384	104,659	(ditto.)
.....	554	.....	2,366	..	.....	.....	13,303	32	.....	101,821	43,493	145,254	Doolian (ditto.)
.....	72	.....	5	..	.....	40	8,743	.....	.....	80,485	92,133	181,618	Bhagwangola (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	90	..	.....	.....	9,090	.....	.....	29,813	8,095	37,908	Small places in the district of Moorshedabad.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,244	17,244	17,244	Kooshitea (Nuddea district.)
.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	963	2,900	.....	11,358	2,354	13,822	Small places in the district of Nuddea.
.....	.....	.....	3	..	66	.....	350	.....	.....	16,960	.....	16,960	Cuina (Burdwan district.)
.....	.....	.....	4,656	..	.....	.....	15	1,344	.....	299,662	69,911	369,573	Bhadesur (Hooghly district.)
.....	.....	.....	320	..	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	19,668	5,600	25,268	Small places in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Basirhoe.
.....	.....	.....	40	..	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	3,080	.....	3,080	Chandernagore (French possession in Bengal.)
5	49,063	6,968	11,537	..	545	333	115,567	2,30,812	1,623	2,989,040	637,620	3,626,700	Calcutta.
.....	431	.....	205	..	100	1,053	9,213	.....	.....	72,012	58,896	135,910	Rampore Beauleah.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	1,300	227	1,527	Small places in the district of Jessor.
.....	.....	.....	.....	356	..	.....	9,380	.....	.....	16,290	.....	10,290	Serajunge.
2	.....	.....	7	..	26	.....	2,108	.....	.....	2,677	3,340	6,017	Small places between Rajshahye and Goalundo.
18,105	.....	218	..	178	.....	22,506	.....	533	104,470	42,129	146,599	Dacca.	
.....	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,716	.....	.....	15,464	6,760	22,164	Small places in the district of Dacca.	
.....	367	.....	5	..	144	.....	3,924	.....	.....	11,743	2,553	14,301	Places in the Dacca division and Assam.
36	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	6,566	1,789 (a) 41,094	7,355	Small places not assigned to any district.	
103	78,453	29,022	21,400	8	4,176	53,063	239,493	236,175	2,763	4,254,178	1,388,581	5,612,759	.....

Hides being under-estimated in the returns of the previous half-year.

APPENDIX

Showing the amount of goods in standard maunds shipped at places below Sahebgunge

Places of shipment below Sahebgunge,	Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and grain.	Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Spices, pepper.	Miscellaneous vegetable produce.	Shells and other dyes.	Timber.
Old Sahebgunge	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sahebgunge	1,133	12	570	243	231	209	1,534	312	6	20	2,066	28	2,796
Small places in the district of the Sonihal Pergunnahs	5,797	.....	501	2,190	306	261	.....	145	16	31	2,562	.....	3,743
Hayetpore (Maldah district)	130,776	195	133	7,758	1,210	110	.....	30	48	100	611	.....	305
Moochia (ditto)	141,801	.....	42	900	.....	1,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	65,520	.....	170	7,524	.....	3,263	.....	175	23	866	3,264	6	.....
Nowabgunge (Maldah district)	14,518	.....	.....	86	320	10	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Nethpore (ditto)	42,597	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rohunpore (ditto)	27,177	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Raijunge (ditto)	26,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in Maldah district	7,704	5	390	10,218	230	350	.....	.....	4	.....	417	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Purneah	3,017	326	17	2,128	1,545	36	.....	.....	73	.....	912	.....	.....
Assanee (Dinagepore district)	12,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champatia (ditto)	11,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinagepore	16,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalkamara (Dinagepore district)	33,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nyabazaar (ditto)	25,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowabunder (ditto)	11,685	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong	25,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in Dinagepore district	1,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places in Rungpore district	1,305	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Deolian (Moorshedabad district)	27,430	767	1,361	37,263	.....	1,642	.....	.....	40	67	50	.....	128
Jesajunge (ditto)	1,696	.....	.....	830	.....	1,895	.....	.....	216	35	48	.....	.....
Jungipore (ditto)	35,139	290	662	7,247	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....
Small places in Moorshedabad district	1,937	.....	42	895	.....	2	28	.....	33	.....	209	1	.....
Small places in the Burdwan division	2,880	.....	.....	323	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the Presidency division	4,900	.....	950	225	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	184	360	.....	.....
Bhadressur	1,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Chandernagore (French settlement)	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	27,728	.....	61	1,900	.....	3,047	.....	.....	.....	2,277	39,855	3,023	.....
Rampore Beauleah	35,375	.....	.....	6,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647	.....	.....
Godaguree (Rajshahye district)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surdha (ditto)	165,798	.....	.....	5,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the Rajshahye division across the Ganges	8,086	.....	.....	1,630	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	122	3,755	.....	.....
Serajunge (Purnea district)	13,969	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Dacca	205,298	.....	.....	710	.....	1,442	.....	.....	.....	1,010	2,377	.....	.....
Small places in the district of Dacca	6,563	.....	.....	829	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	405	.....	.....	.....
Small places in the eastern districts	3,856	5	.....	11	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small places not assigned to any district	11,030	40	75	1,811	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	2,060	.....	.....
Total of the second half-year	1,158,839	1,550	4,964	97,848	4,349	14,643	1,560	662	281	5,754	59,782	5,103	6,071
Total of the first half of 1873	1,594,082	195	5,055	98,389	6,633	4,234	25,895	198	134	8,097	54,007	9,562	1,300
GRAND TOTAL OF THE YEAR 1873	2,752,921	1,745	10,019	191,237	11,002	18,877	27,455	860	415	13,851	114,689	12,608	8,27

IX No. 3.

In places above the registering station during the second half of the year 1872.

Brass and brass-work.	Other metals.	Salt.	Hides.	Silk goods and silk.	Cotton goods.	Gumries.	Miscellaneous.	Betel-nut.	Total for the second half-year.	Total for the first half-year as per previously published returns.	Total for the whole year.	Places of shipment below Sahebgunge.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,121	38,121	Old Sahebgunge.
.....	3	1,259	.....	.....	248	3,128	9,531	4	23,383	40,323	63,706	Sahebgunge.
.....	2	67	.....	22	2	3,733	678	52	20,398	14,388	34,786	Small places in the district of the Southal Pergunnahs.
.....	20	7	.....	1	169	54	11	141,487	130,058	280,545	Hayetpore (Maldah district.)	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	144,298	58,012	202,310	Moochia (ditto.)
.....	2	.....	.....	161	28	184,625	51	1,403	207,114	59,040	326,154	Maldah.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	15,084	.....	15,084	Nowabgunge (Maldah district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,047	295,457	338,404	Netpore (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	28,027	306,428	334,455	Rohaspore (ditto.)
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,850	.....	.....	55,484	62,193	117,677	Raijunge (ditto.)
1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	666	.....	.....	20,135	46,719	66,854	Small places in the Maldah district.
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	50	.....	16,210	6,363	16,573	Small places in the district of Purneah.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,425	88,126	95,551	Assanee (Dinagepore district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,145	.....	11,145	Champatah (ditto.)
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,920	.....	16,920	Dinagepore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,287	38,011	71,278	Kalkanara (Dinagepore district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,243	.....	25,243	Nymbazaar (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,283	.....	12,283	Nowabunder (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,844	.....	25,844	Nowgong.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540	18,895	20,435	Small places in Dinagepore district.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,105	.....	2,105	Small places in Rungpore district.
.....	1,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	15	.....	70,313	62,684	132,996	Doolian (Moorsheadabad district.)
93	17	18,672	.....	25	12	7,996	56	2,690	34,251	24,024	58,275	Jeangunge (ditto.)
.....	50	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	507	.....	44,200	228,640	272,840	Jungipore (ditto.)
.....	20	5,284	.....	.....	6	453	22	172	9,103	11,727	20,829	Small places in ditto.
125	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....	183	406	8	7,353	1,404	8,757	Small places in the Burdwan division.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,666	.....	.....	15,575	150	15,725	Small places in the Presidency division.
.....	109,832	.....	.....	1	.....	1,416	.....	750	113,303	65,780	179,002	Bhadressur (Hooghly district.)
.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,625	.....	1,625	Chandernagore (French settlement.)
25	18,556	616,129	.....	.....	82	10,106	15,532	7,882	741,157	396,303	1,187,460	Calcutta.
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	41,994	44,685	86,679	Rampore Beauleah.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,596	51,596	Godaguree (Rajshahye district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9,124	219,987	220,281	449,248	Dacca.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340	9,237	9,426	18,663	Small places in the district of Dacca.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	4,140	17,812	21,952	Small places in the eastern districts.
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,579	9,115	24,694	Small places not assigned to any district.
277	13,603	756,504	13	253	849	253,161	27,093	23,851	2,455,714	.....	.....
1,601	27,391	423,084	232	724	457	19,943	89,931	.....	.....	2,373,722	.....
1,935	40,094	185,388	305	977	806	273,104	117,044	23,851	2,455,714	2,373,722	4,808,416	

APPEND

Showing the alleged destination of goods carried up the Ganges past Sahebgunge

DESTINATION.	Rice and paddy.		Wheat.	Other cereals.	Pulses and grain.		Oil-seeds.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugarc.	Tobacco.	Spices and pepper.		Miscellaneous vegetable products.	Shells and other dyes.	Timber.
	Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.						Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Allahabad
Mirzapore	21,249	...	...	930	...	2,785	...	...	...	22	12,358	650	...	...
Benares	48,180	380	810	3,468	...	158	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...
Small places in the N. W. P. above Ghazepore	2,380	...	930	1,010	...	80	...	...	...	2,380	...	...	...	...
Burhej (Ghazepore District)	16,140	75	...	7,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Belihora (ditto)	25,351	...	...	7,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajepore (ditto)	18,371	...	...	1,010	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazepore	46,819	...	110	462	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balis Ghazepore (Ghazepore district)	...	140,034	...	...	...	671	...	72	...	...	...	...	2,555	...	...	...
Moniar (ditto)	...	64,085	...	...	...	7,465	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small places in the districts of Ghazepore and Goruckpore	...	32,374	...	...	54	898	40	314	...	...	...	80	22	...	...	...
Gola Gopalpore (Goruckpore district)	...	12,124	512	598	8,699	...	270	...	...	...	5	1,200	...	...	...	...
Small places in Oude	...	900	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah
Buxar
Solimpore (Sarun district)	...	25	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chuprah (ditto)	...	13,352	...	...	...	1,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorigunge (ditto)	...	19,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohmedpore (ditto)	...	8,440	...	...	...	2,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revelgunge (ditto)	...	70,023	...	215	2,905	...	110	...	...	...	...	74	72	...	...	...
Cheerun Chuprah (ditto)	...	4,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozafferpore (Tirhoot district)	...	4,379	...	100	3,811	...	242	...	...	...	...	290	172	...	...	...
Durbangah (ditto)	...	1,670	...	20	1,420	...	59	...	...	...	...	348	172	106	60	...
Hazipore	...	16,558	...	45	1,273	...	25	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
Lalgunge	...	10,185	21	...	1,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roshra	...	6,615	...	62	10,278	...	1,302	...	...	...	...	20	25	30	...	...
Somastipore (ditto)	...	4,651	125	...	4,551	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small places in the Patna division, north of the Ganges	...	23,983	...	16	3,982	20	371	...	125	38	86	...	...	...	10	...
Patna	...	338,641	...	481	7,508	...	3,643	...	...	...	...	2,478	26,165	1,175	...	...
Sishon (Patna district)
Barrh (ditto)	...	24,014	...	205	2,800	...	675	...	...	...	...	...	590	...	...	...
Lionspore (ditto)	...	69,150	...	8	816	...	1,141	...	...	...	...	273	...	848	...	...
Mokameh (ditto)
Small places in the Patna division south of the Ganges	...	24,436	30	40	448	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...
Monghyr	...	2,879	...	75	2,452	...	459	...	...	...	...	53	521	1,117	78	...
Gebindpore (Monghyr district)	...	9,950	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasgarish (ditto)	...	1,740	...	...	238	...	350	...	...	...	...	200	771	...	...	...
Surnjgurh (ditto)	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	...	...
Small places in the district of Monghyr	...	7,231	...	375	1,200	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Bhaungulpore	...	1,575	...	...	2,610	...	440	...	...	6	534	2,585	50	1,300	...	...
Balis Sahebgunge. (Bhaungulpore district)	...	400	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	35	38	...	...
Colgong (ditto)	...	3,814	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	40	...	396	...	...	...	...
Moorieggunge (ditto)	...	200	...	...	200	...	...	...	26	...	...	55	17	4	...	...
Small places in the district of Bhaungulpore	...	5,757	...	45	868	110	22	...	...	3	66	2,683	...	29	...	...
Carragola	...	1,616	...	160	15	...	31	1,532	18	10	125	602	15	72	...	...
Koosee Sahebgunge	...	8	...	7	25	...	...	...	...	16	...	50	54	10	10	...
Small places in the district of Purneah	...	2,790	87	82	285	224	192	2	148	...	...	225	1,656	54	4,36	...
Sahebgunge	...	17,091	329	353	3,480	3,955	1,328	...	30	131	320	2,263	...	...	...	...
Small places in the Sonthal Pargunnahs	...	2,575	...	12	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	71	...	12	...	...
Small places not assigned to any district	...	7,794	...	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	14	...	...
Total	...	1,158,839	1,550	4,964	37,848	4,349	14,649	1,500	602	281	5,754	59,782	3,100	6,97	...	...

DX No. 4.

during the second half of the year 1872. Quantities are expressed in standard maunds.

Brass and brass-work	Other metals.	Salt.	Hides & Horns.	Silk.	Cotton goods.	Gumries.	Miscellaneous.	Betel-nut.	Total of the second half-year.	Total of the first half-year, as per returns previously published.	Total of the whole year 1872.	DESTINATION.	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,350	28,350	Allahabad.
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	3,733	8,212	2,905	53,194	144,016	197,210	212,091	Mirzapore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,175	246,322	319,197	Benares.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	1,175	8,825	.....	8,825	.....	Small places in the N. W. P. above Ghazzeopore.
.....	6,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,010	14,043	39,053	.....	Burhej (Ghazzeopore district.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,125	27,730	60,855	.....	Belthora (ditto.)
.....	3,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,843	.....	17,843	.....	Bajetpore (ditto.)
.....	3,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	51,251	148,464	199,715	.....	Ghazzeopore.
.....	6,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	250	156,039	165,841	321,880	.....	Balis Ghazzeopore (Ghazzeopore district.)
.....	5,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	76,697	129,224	198,921	.....	Moniar (ditto.)
*	400	10,130	0	979	400	45,697	73,596	119,203	Small places in the districts of Ghazzeopore and Goruckpore.
.....	25	10,590	1,215	35,148	35,148	Gola Gopalpore (Goruckpore district.)
.....	11,269	200	12,494	12,494	Small places in Onde.
.....	10,380	16,330	16,330	Arrah.
.....	.....	15,820	.....	.....	.....	50	100	16,046	20,225	36,271	.....	Solimpore (Sarun district.)
.....	11,610	60	26,177	21,162	47,339	Chuprah (ditto.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,070	5,705	25,375	.....	Dorigunge (ditto.)
.....	250	11,015	41,880	52,895	Mohmedpore (ditto.)
.....	300	146,957	.....	.....	467	.....	549	216,572	234,466	451,058	.....	Reveigunge (ditto.)
.....	.....	5,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	10,599	26,434	37,033	.....	Cheerun Chuprah (ditto.)
.....	.....	7,100	.....	.....	4,333	57	54	20,448	51,982	72,436	.....	Mozuiferpore (Tirhoot district.)
25	1,184	46,391	.....	16	.....	163	2,516	54,150	61,192	115,342	.....	Durbhanah (ditto.)
.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,334	11,001	30,335	.....	Haxipore (ditto.)
.....	2,325	22,568	22,568	Lallgunge (ditto.)
.....	263	126,032	.....	.....	16,304	.....	1,676	162,609	89,910	252,519	.....	Roshra (ditto.)
.....	.....	11,280	.....	.....	6,225	.....	.....	27,032	21,544	48,576	.....	Somastipore (ditto.)
.....	.....	35,147	.....	8	.....	34	616	64,356	53,316	117,672	.....	Small places in the Patna division north of the Ganges.
.....	9,856	60,400	.....	.....	10,740	3,019	3,754	467,921	316,588	734,500	.....	Patna.
.....	5	13,119	13,119	13,119	Sishon (Patna district.)
.....	.....	6,675	.....	.....	1,630	550	100	37,408	53,316	96,724	.....	Barrh (ditto.)
.....	100	125	.....	.....	483	521	73	73,538	58,166	131,704	.....	Dinapore (ditto.)
.....	13,331	13,331	13,331	Mokameh (ditto.)
.....	.....	8,169	.....	12	.....	15	25	33,504	32,756	66,260	.....	Small places in the Patna division south of the Ganges.
.....	383	36,726	.....	.....	11,923	437	1,283	58,388	28,346	86,734	.....	Monghyr.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,150	.....	10,150	.....	Gobindpore (Monghyr district.)
.....	.....	39,379	.....	.....	3,250	2	1,631	48,161	35,007	83,168	.....	Khagariah (ditto.)
.....	.....	0,769	.....	.....	3,333	.....	.....	14,982	.....	14,982	.....	Surujgurh (ditto.)
.....	442	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,986	13,129	24,115	.....	Small places in the district of Monghyr.
33	100	39,740	16	14	2,633	133	500	52,297	52,528	104,823	.....	Bhaugulpore.
73	13	18,894	.....	12	1,440	11	1,023	22,843	23,523	51,366	.....	Balis Sahebgunge (Bhaugulpore district.)
.....	.....	7,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,126	.....	12,126	.....	Colgovg (ditto.)
.....	7	20,452	.....	64	1,202	5	1,235	23,505	16,068	40,118	.....	Moorleegunge (ditto.)
.....	30	5,380	13	307	376	400	16,290	19,627	35,917	.....	Small places in the district of Bhaugulpore.	
.....	54	6,786	68	18	1,178	7,228	35	26,247	55,530	75,777	.....	Carragola.
20	.....	8,589	.....	16	233	.....	1,055	10,099	.....	10,099	.....	Koosoo Sahebgunge.
125	393	22,180	5	165	1,068	1,598	1,404	36,094	25,218	62,212	.....	Small places in the district of Purnash.
1	1,020	13	152	14	182,039	250	288	212,901	212,901	Sahebgunge.
.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2,083	.....	2,083	.....	Small places in the Sonthal Pergunnah.
.....	42	1,790	.....	4	.....	815	.....	11,227	18,561	29,758	.....	Small places not assigned to any district.
277	13,603	750,804	13	253	349	233,161	27,003	29,851	2,435,714	2,553,912	4,989,626	

APPENDIX No. 5.

River Traffic on the Ganges by the India General Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the second half of the year 1872.

DOWNWARD CARGO FROM PLACES ABOVE SAHEBGUNGE.

PLACE OF SHIPMENT.	Wheat and other grains.	Seeds.	Cotton.	Shellac and Dyes.	Hides and Horns.	Saltpetre.	Miscellane- ous.	Total for the second half-year.	Total for first half- year.	Total for the year 1872.
Allahabad	2,318	.....	.....	2,124	.....	4,084	8,526	50	8,576
Mirzapore	31,160	1,180	1,374	.....	1,197	429	35,340	22,860	58,200
Benares	10	10	.....	10
Ghazepore	630	229	.....	530	.....	14	1,403	246	1,649
Revelgunge	2,456	2,456
Dinapore	587	.....	204	.....	14	805	.....	805
Patna	3,531	493	.....	.....	.....	15	4,039	3,006	7,135
Barr	297	297
Monghyr	1,280	1,280
Lukapore	3,825	3,825
Caragola	1,628	1,628
Total of second half-year	37,639	2,489	1,374	2,858	1,197	4,560	50,123	.....	.....
Total of first half-year	1,206	23,352	9,188	62	.....	206	1,729	35,738	.....
GRAND TOTAL OF THE YEAR 1872	...	1,206	60,991	11,672	1,436	2,858	1,403	6,295	50,123	35,738
										85,861

APPENDIX No. 5.—(Continued.)

River Traffic on the Ganges by the India General Steam Navigation Company's Steamers during the second half of the year 1872.

UPWARD CARGO FROM PLACES BELOW SAHEBGUNGE.

PLACE OF DESTINATION.	Cocoanuts.	Metals.	Salt.	Miscellaneous.	Total for the second half-year.	Total of first half-year.	Total for the year 1872.
Allahabad	607	17,423	.....	10,002	28,129	25,681
Mirzapore	2,122	31,333	.....	4,482	37,857	23,786
Benares	394	394	240
Ghazepore	374	374	932
Revelgunge	536	6,590	665	7,701	23,596
Dinapore	125	.....	2,313	2,438	1,170
Patna	1,342	400	1,892	3,634	7,127
Bullowah	1,560	.....	207	1,767	2,697
Monghyr	1,917	.....	5,479	7,396	2,751
Sooltangunge	405	405
Rajnollee Ghât...	381	381
Total of second half-year	...	2,729	54,136	6,900	25,898	80,663	.....
Total of first half-year	...	2,244	38,649	28,826	16,727	.....	86,446
Total for the year 1872	...	4,973	92,785	35,726	42,625	80,663	176,100

**THE SUSPENSION AND DEGRADATION OF BABOO KHETTER PROSADH
MOOKERJEE, B.L., MOONSIFF OF KANDI.**

No. 1621.

*Resolution of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, under date
the 17th June 1873.*

PRESENT:

THE HON'BLE SIR R. COUCH, <i>Knight, Chief Justice.</i>	
" HON'BLE L. S. JACKSON	...
" HON'BLE F. A. GLOVER	...
" HON'BLE W. AINSLIE	...

Judges.

READ again the following papers:—

A petition dated 26th March 1873, from Mohendro Narayn Singha and others, Pleaders of the Moonsiff's Court at Kandi, Zillah Moorshedabad, relative to the conduct of the Moonsiff, Baboo Khetter Prosad Mookerjea, B.L.

A letter to the Judge of Moorshedabad, No. 974, dated 10th April 1873, directing inquiry into the truth or falsity of the charges brought against the Moonsiff.

A letter from the Judge, No. 328, dated 30th April 1873, reporting the result of his inquiry into the charges in question, and that he has suspended the Moonsiff pending that officer's explanation and the High Court's orders.

Read also the explanation submitted by the Moonsiff, forwarded with the Judge's memorandum No. 366, dated 21st May 1873.

RESOLUTION.

The cases noted by the Judge appear to show that the Moonsiff's judicial conduct has been marked by—

1. Lax and unsystematic procedure.
2. Disregard of the convenience of suitors and witnesses.
3. Habitual violation of law and principle in his mode of giving judgments with disregard of rules and orders in some other respects.
4. Neglect of his serishta.
5. Neglect of execution cases, reviews, and other miscellaneous matters in favor of original suits, which obtain more prominent notice.

The general defence set up is over-work

Allowing, however, all the weight which may be fairly claimed for such a plea, the Court consider that it would be giving it undue effect to accept it as a justification of the conduct above described.

Judges of all grades have been informed again and again that the quality of their work is the test by which their efficiency will be estimated; and consideration for suitors and witnesses has been pressed upon them incessantly. If any officer were called upon to explain a large arrear, and could in answer point to a fair return of business done to the satisfaction of litigants, as shown by paucity of appeals, to a clear and correct procedure, a well-arranged serishta, and good records, he would be considered as making out an unimpeachable case. If, with this knowledge, judicial officers prefer to aim at the reputation of being fast workers and getting through a large amount of business, they do so at their peril; and when despatch is accompanied by confusion in their offices, injustice to parties, and general discontent, then the error of judgment, in the opinion of the High Court, amounts to something like a disqualification for judicial office.

The errors into which the Moonsiff has fallen are chiefly those of temperament, and such as may, with self-control on his part, be corrected; he has hitherto borne a good character, and has doubtless been assiduous in the performance of his duties.

The Court therefore believe that a sentence of dismissal is not called for in this case, and that the Moonsiff is capable of rendering useful service.

Accordingly, in the exercise of the power vested in it by section 33 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act (VI of 1871), the Court are pleased to

ORDER,

that the suspension from office to which the Moonsiff, Baboo Khetter Prosadh Mookerjea, has been subjected by the Judge of Moorshedabad acting under section 34, be continued to the end of the current month of June 1873; and further that the said Moonsiff be, and hereby is, reduced to the 3rd grade of Moonsiffs.

Ordered that two copies of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded, one to the Judge of Moorshedabad for his information and guidance, and the other to the Moonsiff, Baboo Khetter Prosadh Mookerjea.

Ordered also that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, and of the correspondence upon which it is founded, be forwarded to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL ON THE 30TH JUNE 1873.

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

7 Return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th July 1873.

Districts of Bengal on the 30th June 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHHS.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th July 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>						
		1873.				
1	Burdwan	... July 8th*	3.28	Weather hot	Aus crops much injured. More rain wanted.	
2	Banccorah	... " 5th	1.43	Showery ...	The rains having regularly set in, the general prospects of the crops are much brighter. Those which had been suffering are rapidly recovering.	
3	Beerbohm	... " 5th	3.86	The rains set in on Monday afternoon and there has been more or less rain every day since; wind easterly and southerly.	The rain which was greatly wanted has done much good, and if it continues the late rice crop will be all safely sown. The nursery rice has however suffered from the heat of last month, as also sugarcane.	
4	Midnapore	... " 5th	4.09	Considerable rainfall in portions of the district, less than an inch in other portions.	Had the rain which has fallen at the sunder station been general, the week would have been a very favorable one; but from all the subdivisions the reports are discouraging, and continued absence of heavy rain will be very serious.	
5	Hooghly	... " 5th	2.65	Clear and cloudy, cooler than last week; good showers of rain, wind south and south-east.	The aus paddy has been in places destroyed for want of rain; the late rain will save some part of the crop. Sowing of amun dhan going on, and is nearly finished in most places.	
	Howrah	... " 5th	1.56	Cloudy and cool. It rained more or less for four days throughout the district, except at Bagman and Ooloobereah, where it fell only on two days.	The rain has done much good both in enabling the ryots to prepare the lands as yet unsown and in reviving the crops that had commenced to wither.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
6	24-Pergunnahs	... " 8th	2.63	The rains have at last fairly set in, and the weather has been cooler.	Aus and jute crops much benefited by the rain that has fallen, but more is wanted for the amun cultivation.	General health good. Cholera has abated at Bascoorhat; one case reported at Barrackpore.
7	Nuddea	... " 5th	0.52	Cooler than in the previous week, but still dry and hot.	Slight showers have fallen, of course they have done good, but rain is very much needed; the crops have struggled through so far better than could have been expected.	Locusts have passed through the north of Moherpore subdivision on the 26th and 27th June, doing some damage; they went on in north-west direction. Public health is pretty good.
8	Jessore	... " 5th	0.07	Hot and sultry; clouds have gathered almost daily, but little or no rain fallen; wind generally south.	The indigo in the Jhenidah sub-division and the rice crops throughout the entire district are suffering much from want of rain.	
9	Moorshedabad	... " 5th	1.11	There have been showers of rain all over the district. Temperature less oppressive.	The rain has done much good and the crops are looking well. Indigo prospects are more promising. Not much damage was done by locusts. The crops affected will probably recover with rain.	
10	Dinagepore	... " 5th	1.68	Showers have fallen occasionally, but there has not been anything like heavy rain, and the weather has been very close and steamy.	More rain is much wanted for all crops.	

* Telegram of the 8th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
	<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.			
11	Maldah	... July 5th	0·67	Cloudy; strong easterly winds, alternating with sultriness. Average rainfall of last three years, from January to 5th July ... 17·32 Actual ditto from 1st January to 5th July ... 6·95	The bhadoi dhan crop will be a short one and a late one, and for the amun dhan more rain is much needed.	
12	Rajshahye	... " 5th	1·17	Only two showers of rain fell. There were strong breezes every afternoon and evening.	The prospects of jute and of the aus rice crops are not favorable owing to the want of rain. Mulberry and indigo are also suffering for want of moisture.	
13	Rungpore	... " 5th	0·14	Hot and cloudy	Crops look well to the south; elsewhere rain is much wanted.	
14	Bograh	... " 5th	0·57	Slight showers have fallen, more rain is required. Weather not so hot as it has been.	The reaping of a part of the aus crop has commenced and the amun crop is being sown. The aus crop is fair, but has been affected by the want of rain.	
15	Pubna	... " 5th	0·17	Hot and cloudy at times; there was only a slight rainfall on the 4th instant.	State and prospects of the aus and indigo crops are bad for want of rain, which is very much wanted.	
16	Darjeeling	... " 5th	1·92	Daily showers of rain during the week, but the total fall has been much less than the average at this time of the year.	The crops have not apparently suffered seriously as yet. The weather has been favorable to tea, but more rains would be desirable. In the neighbourhood of Kursiong, some damage has been done to the growing Indian-corn, especially by locusts.	Plight of locusts passed over the district.
17	Julpigoree	... " 5th	3·52	Cloudy and showery; no heavy rain, but sufficient for the wants of the crops.	Bhadoi dhan and jute very good.	A flight of locusts alighted in Pergunah Madara near Felliacotta on 26th June, but did little harm.
	Cooch Behar	... " 5th	2·63	Cloudy, with occasional showers.	Favorable.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
18	Dacca	... " 8th*	1·97	Not sufficient rain for the season, and showers very local.	Prospects of crops good; but more rain would do good.	
19	Furreedporc	... " 5th	0·08	Hot and close; at times gusty.	Crops are suffering greatly from the continued want of rain, aus especially. Rivers fallen slightly.	
20	Backergunge	... " 5th	3·33	Showery; very hot in the early part of the week.	The rains have been unusually late and scanty this year, and fears are entertained for the safety of the aus crop; the transplanting of amun has also been delayed by the injury done to the plants by the drought; altogether the prospects of the crops are not fair at this date.	
21	Mymensing	... " 5th	2·90	Showery, but without heavy rain, and hardly any rain in the western part.	More rain is wanted for the amun rice, especially in the north, west, and north-west of the district. The reaping of aus rice has begun in some places.	
22	Sylhet	... June 28th	12·41	Wet and cool; very heavy rainfall on Saturday night and Sunday morning.	Good. Cutting of the aus and the dumashi crops commenced.	
23	Cachar	... " 28th	3·66	Hot, with occasional showers of rain.	Not enough rain yet; very little aus dhan has come up, but it is an unimportant crop here.	

* Telegram of the 8th June received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	Status and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>						
			1873.			
24	Chittagong	... June 28th	1·10	Generally hot and hazy; a squall of rain, with thunder and lightning, on the night of the 24th June. A few drops of rain on the forenoon of the 28th.	The rain has not yet been sufficient for ploughing some of the higher levels. The lower lands are wet enough at present, but more rain is wanted soon. Field work progressing.	A few cases of cholera still reported from the interior. Dengue fever reported from Cox's Bazar and the subdivision generally.
25	Noakhally	... , 28th	1·22	The weather has been for the most part fair and hot, with occasional overcasts and showers of rain.	The sowing of aus dhan completed, and that of amun commenced.	
26	Tipperah	... July 5th	2·97	Bright and hot, but cool and strong breeze from the south.	Rice and jute doing well.	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts	June 28th	0·52	The first part of the week was rainy, and weather has been cool and seasonable throughout the whole week.	The sowing of paddy and cotton in jooms has nearly been finished. Prospects of crops good. Flat lands now being ploughed.	
	Hill Tipperah	... , 28th	1·45	Very hot	Ploughing and sowing still going on. Prospects good.	
BEHAR.						
28	Patna	... July 8th*	0·07	Weather very hot and unseasonable. No rain except a few showers to the east and west of the district.	Bhadoi crops are greatly suffering from drought.	Cholera still prevails though not in an epidemic form.
29	Gya	... , 5th	0·35	Cloudy, fair, and fine ...	Rain much required; crops generally still unsown.	
30	Shahabad	... , 5th	0·85	Weather very unseasonable; wind variable. Rain has fallen in small quantities and at intervals; very hot at times.	This continued drought is most unfavorable to the prospects of the bhadoi and aghany crops. General and continuous rain much wanted.	Cholera on the increase. Prices high in the bazaar.
31	Tirhoot	... , 5th	1·45	Hot and cloudy; rains set in during the week.	In the north of the district there have been beneficial showers of rain; indigo, sugarcane, &c., coming on well. Nearly all the lands usually sown for bhadoi crop are sown down. In places transplanting of dhan has commenced; the bhadoi crops are suffering very much from want of rain.	A flight of locusts went across the southern part of the Tajpore Sub-division and eventually crossed the Gunduck into Sarun.
32	Sarun	... , 5th	0·02	Weather sultry; prevailing wind east; slight rain in some places.	The crops on the ground are being burnt by the heat; rain is being anxiously looked for bhadoi and khureef sowings. Slight rain fell within the jurisdiction of thanhais Mushruck and Purna in the Sudder Sub-division and in parts of Sewan Sub-division.	Cholera in a mild form has broken out in the town and in some places in the interior. Small-pox on the decrease.
33	Chumparun	... , 5th	1·0	Sultry; cloudy now and then; a small quantity of rain fell during the week.	Rain still required.	
34	Monghyr	... , 5th	0·85	Cloudy. Rain shortly expected.	Decidedly bad; the bhadoi crop is very backward; the little rain which has fallen however has kept the crop sown early in June alive and enabled the ryots to break up lands. All depends on rain within a few days.	Large flights locusta.
35	Bhawalpore	... , 8th*	0·17	Very cloudy. Heavy rain over 3 inches reported from Mudhepoorah and Colgong. Rain very local, and as a rule utterly insufficient.	All crops are much behind-hand, especially in Sudder and Baulka sub-divisions. Seedling rice withering.	Locusts crossed extreme north of the district on the 29th June without doing any damage. Small-pox decreasing.
36	Purneah	... , 5th	2·32	More seasonable	More rain wanted.	
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	... , 5th	2·7	Rain has fallen pretty generally, but short in quantity for the time of the year.	General and bhadoi crops very backward, and prospect of these crops far from good. Young Indian-corn damaged in places.	Locusts have done a good deal of damage in places to young Indian-corn.

* Telegram of the 8th July received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ORISSA.		1873.				
38	Cuttack	July 8th*	2.07	Weather cool	Prospects excellent.	
39	Pooree	June 28th	0.15	Excessively hot and cloudy with south wind.	Daloo crop fairly harvested in pergannah Rabang. Sarad seed being sown in certain pergannahs, and the seed which has come up last week is suffering from want of rain. Seed grains sown in pergannahs Kotrahang and Lombai have come up and seem promising. Beali being sown. Sugarcane being earthed up and cotton being gathered in some places. Khurda sub-division—young paddy requires rain; sowing still going on, but mostly finished.	Cholera prevalent in the town of Pooree.
40	Balasore	July 5th	2.98	Cloudy, with constant showers of rain.	Crops above ground; weather highly favorable; sowings all completed.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
41	Hazareebagh	" 5th	1.73	Unseasonable and hot; only one short heavy downpour of rain on the 2nd instant.	The late rains have done much good, but the seed in the ground still requires much rain.	Cholera on the Grand Trunk Road. Scattered cases of small-pox reported from all thanahs.
42	Lohardugga	" 5th	1.10	Much cooler, air very damp, but there has been very little rain.	In Chota Nagpore Proper the crops which have been sown are being dried up for want of rain, while in Palamow all ploughing has been stopped, and the prospects are very gloomy.	
43	Singhboon	June 28th	0.14	No rain, exceedingly hot and dry. Rain most urgently wanted.	Paddy sowings completed, but serious fears are entertained for the growing plants. If the rains hold off much longer, most of the sowings will perish.	
44	Maunbhoon	July 5th	0.46	Showery ...	The rain which has fallen during the week has done much good, but in some places has been very slight. The Indian-corn crop has been lost, and only a short crop of gunduli, kangani, kheriberi, and moong can be looked for. More rain wanted.	Cholera and small-pox decreasing.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
45	Goalparah	June 28th	0.88	The first part of the week was cloudy and rainy, and the latter part sunny and very hot.	Reaping of early asu dhan continues; weather is favorable to all crops on the ground.	A shock of earthquake at about 7 p. m. of the 27th June followed by another shock at about 8 p. m. Public health good.
46	Kamroop	July 7th†	3.	Weather sultry, with occasional showers of rain.	Aus crop is being reaped; prospects of tea, cotton, and sugarcane favorable; shalee dhan is being sown in nurseries.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	June 28th	1.51	Sultry, heavy fogs, little or no breeze.	Ploughing going on, more sun required for drying tea and for the growth of the sugarcane shoots.	Fever prevalent, but not many deaths. Rivers very full. Small-pox and cholera also reported.
48	Nowgong	" 28th	1.77	Weather seasonable; smart showers at intervals.	The aus and bao dhan crops doing well; weather very favorable for tea operations just now.	
49	Seesaugor	" 28th	1.7	Generally fair, with a few showers.	Rain still much wanted for rice cultivation, which is thrown back in consequence. Tea doing well.	Cattle disease still prevails.

* Telegram of the 8th July received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 7th July received on the 8th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
	ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd)	1873.				
50	Luckimpore	... June 28th	0·45*	Very little rain during the week. Days alternately cloudy and sunny. North Luckimpore—season quite unsettled, sometimes drizzling rain.	Prospects of crops good	Cholera abated on the south, but still continues in some parts of North Luckimpore.
51	Naga Hills	... 21st	5·18	Seasonable	The rain of the week has greatly improved the prospects of the crops.	
52	Khasi & Jynteh Hills	,, 28th	1·14	Fair, with occasional rains.	The prospects of the crops look well; new potatoes just coming to market.	Cholera disappeared since last week.
53	Garo Hills	... ,,	0·28	Very little rain, but good deal of wind during the week.	Crops are doing remarkably well.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 8th July 1873.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from	Rain from	RAINS FROM 1ST		REMARKS.			
			15th to 21st	22nd to 28th	JANUARY 1873.	Inches.				
BENGAL.										
WESTERN DISTRICTS.										
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	280	0'61	15'12	28th June.				
		Cuttawa	210	Nil	12'13	ditto.				
		Culna	0'82	Nil	8'69	ditto.				
		Bood-Bood	1'64	0'20	11'99	ditto.				
		Raneezunge	278	0'02	8'29	ditto.				
		Jehannabad	0'33	0'84	8'68	ditto.				
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	1'35	0'38	12'39	ditto.				
	Beerbhoom	Soope	1'27	Not rec.	6'49	21st June.				
		Midnapore	1'96	3'02	18'78	28th June.				
		Tundlook	0'90	1'02	9'68	ditto.				
Hooghly.	Midnapore	Gurbetta	0'70	1'00	11'63	ditto.				
		{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	2'29	1'75	9'64	ditto.				
		Contai ... { Exec. Engr.'s Office	2'32	1'73	12'05	ditto.				
		Hooghly	0'31	1'61	12'34	ditto.				
		Serampore	0'27	1'92	11'93	ditto.				
		Howrah	0'71	0'37	10'73	ditto.				
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.									
24-Pergunnahs.	Saugor Island	... ...	1'20	0'50	9'23	ditto.			
	Calcutta	... ...	0'99	0'38	11'10	ditto.			
	Alipore ... { Dispensary	Jail	1'13	0'34	10'87	ditto.				
		Busserhaut	0'95	0'30	9'86	ditto.				
		Barasat	1'00	Nil	11'32	ditto.				
		Diamond Harbour	0'21	0'46	10'30	ditto.				
		Barrapore	1'53	0'08	12'86	ditto.				
		Satkhannah	4'12	2'66	16'55	ditto.				
		Barrackpore	0'29	0'49	10'71	ditto.				
		Dum-Dum	1'09	0'64	9'27	ditto.				
Nuddea.	Kishnaghur	... ...	0'93	0'61	11'28	ditto.			
	Bongon	... ...	2'39	0'32	11'78	ditto.			
	Melhorpore	... ...	1'86	0'18	11'18	ditto.			
	Choondangah	... ...	0'95	0'30	12'23	ditto.			
	Koshtea	... ...	0'45	0'05	11'75	ditto.			
	Ramchint	... ...	1'50	0'18	9'51	ditto.			
	Jessore	... ...	6'34	2'10	15'33	ditto.			
	Nurail	... ...	4'47	1'06	19'87	ditto.			
	Khoonieah	... ...	8'30	0'10	21'82	ditto.			
	Jendiah	... ...	2'61	Nil	12'18	ditto.			
Jessore.	Bairghant	... ...	4'24	0'28	15'15	ditto.			
	Mazgarh	... ...	2'97	1'61	16'57	ditto.			
	Berhampore	... ...	1'56	0'12	6'20	ditto.			
	Ramporehant	... ...	1'35	0'26	5'61	ditto.			
	Moorschedabad	City Moorschedabad	0'86	0'27	4'14	ditto.				
	Jungipore	... ...	1'05	0'26	7'85	ditto.			
	Azimvunge	... ...	0'90	0'75	6'21	ditto.			
	Dinageporo	Dinageporo	0'37	Nil	6'59	ditto.				
	Maldah	Maldah	0'96	0'05	6'44	ditto.				
	Rajshahyo	Bealeah	1'63	0'10	9'36	ditto.				
Rungpore.	Natore	... ...	4'21	0'62	11'76	ditto.			
	Rungpore	... ...	7'62	0'64	23'59	ditto.			
	Bhowanigunge	... ...	9'78	Nil	10'76	ditto.			
	Titalya	... ...	3'58	Not rec.	12'16	21st June.			
	Bograh	Bograh	1'39	1'00	12'67	28th June.				
	Pubna	Pubna	1'19	Nil	17'22	ditto.				
	Serajunge	... ...	1'22	0'50	11'21	ditto	Not received 8th to 11th June.		
	Darjeeling	Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	14'84	31st May.				
		Hospital	742	0'14	25'30	28th June.				
Cooch Behar Tributary State.	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	2'63	1'24	33'43	ditto.				
		Fallacotta	7'24	2'41	53'27	ditto.				
	Bodin	... ...	5'48	1'04	31'02	ditto.			
	Cooch Behar	... ...	7'27	5'37	64'25	ditto.			
	Bhutan Dooars	Buxa	6'61	Not rec.	49'88	21st June.				
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.									
Dacca.	Dacca	Telegraph Office	3'25	1'83	25'00	28th June.				
		Hospital	3'11	1'39	18'65	ditto.				
		Moonshegungo	2'63	0'46	21'75	ditto.				
		Munickgunge	1'89	1'18	15'81	ditto.				
	Purreedpore	... ...	1'63	0'20	20'27	ditto.			
	Goalundo	... ...	2'38	0'24	14'32	ditto.			
	Burisund	... ...	3'66	0'58	16'92	ditto.			
	Perozeppore	... ...	4'39	0'80	19'13	ditto.			
	Madaripore	... ...	2'65	1'09	23'21	ditto.			
	Patoakhally	... ...	5'24	0'63	32'20	ditto.			
Mymensing.	Dowlat Khan	... ...	4'28	0'87	20'52	ditto.			
	Mymensing	... ...	9'62	3'04	29'54	ditto.			
	Jamalipore	... ...	3'29	0'94	20'32	ditto.			
	Atteah	... ...	3'17	0'64	11'78	ditto.			
	Kishboregunge	... ...	9'00	1'11	27'37	ditto.			
	Sylhet	... ...	6'54	10'69	58'20	ditto.			
	Cachar	Cachar	3'61	3'66	45'71	ditto.				
		Hyilkandy	5'54	Not rec.	38'85	21st June.				
		Koyah	3'60	3'29	34'29	28th June.				
	Chittagong	Chittagong	7'80	1'70	30'60	ditto.				
Cox's Bazar.		Telegraph Office	7'48	1'10	32'35	ditto.				
		Jail	20'66	0'40	48'44	ditto.				
		Cox's Bazar	12'16	1'13	41'06	ditto.				
		Noakhally	10'87	2'01	30'14	ditto.				
		Comilla	9'48	2'51	33'68	ditto.				
		Brahmanbaria	4'90	0'52	24'10	ditto.				
Tipperah.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Ruogram Hill	4'30	1'45	24'77	ditto.				
	Hill Tipperah.	Hill Tipperah	0'30	1'45	24'77	ditto.				

From 1st February.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from	Rain from	RAIN FROM 1ST		REMARKS.
			15th to 21st	22nd to 28th	JANUARY 1873.	Inches.	
BEHAR.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Patna	Patna	0.95	0.68	4.71	28th June.	
		Behar	1.44	Nil	3.57	ditto.	
		Birh	Not rec.	0.71	2.16	ditto.	
		Dinapore... { Jail	1.90	0.40	5.00	ditto.	
		{ Cauromont	2.00	0.40	3.45	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	0.59	Nil	2.93	ditto.	
		Nowadah	0.71	ditto	2.36	ditto.	
		Aurungabad	0.32	ditto	2.58	ditto.	
		Jehannabad	1.22	ditto	4.05	ditto.	
		Arrah	0.50	0.11	4.05	ditto.	
		Sassaram	0.67	0.19	3.01	ditto.	
		Buxar	0.40	Nil	2.53	ditto.	
		Bhulooab	0.02	ditto	0.07	ditto.	
		Mozafferpore	1.85	Not rec.	8.99	21st June.	
		Durhlangah	2.33	ditto	6.35	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Hajipore	2.64	ditto	6.94	ditto.	
		Mindhaman	0.95	ditto	8.49	ditto.	
		Seetamurree	0.95	ditto	12.70	ditto.	
		Taijore	2.40	Nil.	8.12	28th June.	
	Saran	Chubrah	2.24	ditto	6.41	ditto.	
		Sewan	Not rec.	ditto	4.38	ditto.	
	Chumparan	Metechari	3.85	ditto	13.10	ditto.	
		Bettiah	3.21	1.40	11.53	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr	0.82	0.02	5.91	ditto.	
		Rognoserai	0.80	Nil	4.06	ditto.	
		Jainoone	1.82	ditto	4.53	ditto.	
		Bhaungulpore	1.35	ditto	6.58	ditto.	
	Bhaungulpore	Soopool	2.19	ditto	7.37	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	1.45	ditto	8.59	ditto.	
		Banika	2.85	ditto	8.58	ditto.	
		Samborsa	Not rec.	Not rec.	5.50	13th June.	
	Purneah	Purneah	0.68	Nil	11.53	28th June.	
		Kishengunge	4.82	ditto	12.12	ditto.	
		Arrarah	0.20	ditto	10.00	ditto.	
		Deoghar	0.25	0.90	6.82	ditto.	
	Southal Pergunnahs	Jamtara	Not rec.	Nil	0.94	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	1.12	ditto	3.68	ditto.	
		Ukour	0.49	ditto	2.63	ditto.	
		Nyn-Joomka	0.83	0.02	0.13	ditto.	
		Godda	1.40	Nil	7.13	ditto.	
ORISSA.							
Orissa.	Cuttack	Telegraph Office	0.90	ditto	6.70	ditto.	
		{ Hospital	1.13	0.14	7.98	ditto.	
	Omtack	Jujipore	1.20	Nil	10.05	ditto.	
		Kentrapara	3.00	ditto	12.70	ditto.	
		Jucutshingore	1.69	0.55	6.28	ditto.	
	Pooree	False Point	1.00	Nil	7.75	ditto.	
		Pooree	1.47	0.15	8.70	ditto.	
		Khurdah	1.77	2.02	7.81	ditto.	
	Balksore	Balesore	0.62	Nil	10.47	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	0.49	1.17	7.70	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Jeilasore	1.58	Nil	6.04	ditto.	
	Tributary	Sorah	2.40	ditto	3.57	ditto.	
	Minals	Chandbally	1.30	0.13	5.70	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.19	7th June.	*	
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail	1.20	0.17	3.33	28th June.		
	{ Dispensary	0.73	0.28	3.78	ditto.		
Loharduggah	Pachumba	1.56	Nil	5.38	ditto.		
	Ranchee	0.68	0.37	4.95	ditto.		
Singboon	Palanow	0.32	Nil	4.25	ditto.		
	Chybhassa	1.31	0.12	10.24	ditto.		
Maunbhoon	Puritha	0.85	0.27	7.01	ditto.		
	Gobindpore	0.95	Not rec.	5.45	21st June.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Goalparah	Goalparah	2.87	0.88	41.91	28th June.		
	Dhoobree	12.40	2.00	46.12	ditto.		
Kamroop	Gowhatta	2.84	0.10	28.03	ditto.		
Durrung	Burpettah	Not rec.	0.92	29.19	ditto.		
Nowgong	Tezpora	5.67	Not rec.	30.22	21st June.		
	Munglectye	3.83	ditto	30.38	ditto.		
	Nowkong	6.94	0.63	24.79	28th June.		
	Seesbaugor	4.84	Not rec.	37.87	21st June.		
	Golaghat	8.44	ditto	31.66	ditto.		
Seesbaugor	Jorhat	5.68	ditto	24.73	ditto.		
	Nazecrah	6.82	ditto	37.78	ditto.		
Luckimpore	Debrooghur	4.93	ditto	40.35	ditto.		
	North Luckimpore	9.80	ditto	39.14	ditto.		
Naga Hills	Suddya	3.19	ditto	36.62	ditto.		
Khasi and Jynteh Hills.	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	16.28	14th June.		
	Shillong	4.50	1.70	26.12	28th June.		
	Jaowai	10.85	1.04	41.98	ditto.		
	Cherrapoonjee	24.59	5.20	135.92	ditto.		
Garo Hills	Tura	17.32	0.28	43.20	ditto.		
	Benares	0.20	Not rec.	0.83	21st June.		
	Akyan	11.70	5.50	59.10	28th June.		

CALCUTTA,
The 5th July 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 29th June to 5th July 1873.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather markings.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June											
	29th	10	29.571	29.589	91.4	86.5	80	S W	...	0.30	K	
		16	29.471	29.489	89.5	82.0	71	S by E	...	...	S	t, d
	30th	10	29.583	29.601	91.0	81.0	75	S by E	...	...	K	
	July	1st	29.522	29.540	82.5	79.5	87	S by E	...	...	K	o
	1st	10	29.606	29.624	88.0	82.5	78	S E	...	...	K	
		16	29.498	29.516	90.4	82.0	69	S E	...	0.08	X	
	2nd	10	29.584	29.602	82.3	80.0	90	S by W	...	0.07	K	
		16	29.517	29.535	87.0	82.7	82	S	...	0.09	K, K, N.	a
	3rd	10	29.607	29.625	81.0	78.6	88	S by E	...	...	...	c, r
SUGAR ISLAND.	10	29.525	29.543	83.5	80.5	87	S W	...	0.51	...	...	o
	4th	10	29.536	29.554	87.4	82.6	79	S E	...	0.10	KC	
		16	29.445	29.463	87.0	83.0	83	S	...	0.10	CS	
	5th	10	29.522	29.540	82.3	80.8	93	S E	...	0.27	...	o
		16	29.425	29.443	82.5	81.4	95	S W	...	0.21	K	
	June											
	29th	10	29.607	29.613	93	86	74	S	9.9	0.10	N	scuds v.
		16	29.496	29.502	91	85	77	S	13.9	...	N	
	30th	10	29.615	29.631	90	85	80	S S W	10.0	...	N	b, v, scuds.
	July	1st	29.532	29.538	89	83	76	S S E	9.4	...	N	a, m, scuds.
CUTTACK.	1st	10	29.611	29.617	88	82	76	W	3.4	0.10	N	a, n, o, d
		16	29.516	29.522	89	82	73	S E	9.3	0.20	N	b, v, scuds.
	2nd	10	29.603	29.609	87	82	79	S S W	12.2	...	N	k
		16	29.534	29.540	89	81	69	S S E	14.0	0.10	N	i, p
	3rd	10	29.507	29.603	86	81	79	S	10.8	0.10	N	b, p.
		16	29.519	29.525	89	82	73	S S E	18.7	...	N	i, scuds.
	4th	10	29.528	29.534	89	82	73	S S E	13.6	0.10	N	b, p, scuds.
		16	29.435	29.441	87	81	76	S	16.0	...	N	i
	5th	10	29.531	29.537	81	80	95	W	12.3	0.80	N	a, r
		16	29.446	29.451	82	80	91	W	15.7	1.10	N	d, o
MADRAS.	June											
	20th	10	29.606	29.607	90	84	76	S E	3.4	...	K, CK	g, m
		16	29.510	29.608	86	82	83	S W	10.3	...	K, KS	u
	30th	10	29.613	29.705	87	82	79	E S E	4.8	...	K, CS, CK	m
	July	1st	29.494	29.587	82	80	91	W	4.9	0.10	KS	p, u
	1st	10	29.611	29.703	86	79	72	E S E	3.9	0.20	K	b, o
		16	29.506	29.598	85	80	79	S S E	12.7	...	K, KS	u
	2nd	10	29.621	29.713	85	79	75	S E	6.7	0.30	K, CK, C	i, t
		16	29.546	29.638	87	81	76	S	10.1	...	K	b
	3rd	10	29.608	29.700	87	80	72	S E	6.6	...	K	b
ATLANTIC.	16	29.639	29.631	85	80	79	S S E	13.6	...	K, KS	b	
	4th	10	29.976	29.667	88	81	72	S	6.4	...	K	b
		16	29.502	29.504	84	79	79	S E	17.1	...	CK, K	b
	5th	10	29.508	29.601	81	78	86	E S E	8.6	...	KS	u, o
		16	29.462	29.554	83	79	83	S S E	14.9	...	K, KS, C	p
	June											
	28th	10	29.721	29.751	92	75	42	W by N	1.0	0.05	...	c
		16	29.602	29.632	88	79	65	S E	11	...	...	c
	29th	10	29.716	29.746	92	76	45	W by S	11	...	...	c
		16	29.603	29.633	92	78	51	S E by S	11	...	...	c
COTTICK.	30th	10	29.720	29.750	93	76	42	W by S	17	...	...	c
	July	1st	29.636	29.634	99	76	31	W by N	13	...	...	cloudy,
	1st	10	29.738	29.768	89	73	43	W	14	...	...	cloudy,
		16	29.626	29.654	96	76	36	W by S	9	0.33	...	cloudy,
	2nd	10	29.733	29.763	86	75	57	W by S	10	...	...	o
		16	29.619	29.630	91	75	44	W by S	7	0.06	...	o
	3rd	10	29.734	29.764	86	75	57	S W by W	8	...	...	cloudy,
		16	29.608	29.638	92	74	39	S W by W	14	...	...	c
	4th	10	29.710	29.740	61	74	41	S W by W	12	...	...	c
		16	29.577	29.607	91	76	47	S W by S	11	...	...	c
AKRIB.	June											
	29th	10	29.510	29.621	93	81	67	W S W	3.0	...	K, CK, C	u
		16	29.404	29.516	87	78	65	E	4.3	...	K, N	p
	30th	10	29.609	29.590	95	83	58	W S W	2.9	...	KS, C	
	July	1st	29.453	29.536	79	77	90	S S W	5.2	...	N	
	1st	10	29.581	29.646	85	78	71	N	4.0	0.50	KS, N, C	p
		16	29.460	29.543	79	76	86	N N E	4.8	0.50	N	
	2nd	10	29.505	29.587	87	80	72	N N E	1.2	...	KS, N, C	p
		16	29.380	29.471	80	80	66	S	5.2	...	K, C	b
	3rd	10	29.465	29.637	88	80	60	E N E	2.7	...	K, N, C.	b
ATLANTIC.	16	29.357	29.439	86	81	79	S S W	5.6	...	K, N	p	
	4th	10	29.455	29.537	86	80	75	W S W	2.6	0.10	K, N, C.	
		16	29.367	29.449	86	80	75	S W	5.5	...	K, KS, N, C.	
	5th	10	29.505	29.582	81	79	91	W S W	2.2	0.10	K, C.	
		16	29.408	29.491	80	78	91	W S W	5.0	...	CS, N, C.	
	June											
	29th	10	29.659	29.680	87	83	83	E	1.5	...	...	g
		16	29.610	29.632	80	79	95	W S W	1.8	1.00	...	g
	30th	10	29.695	29.717	78	78	100	S E	0.6	0.90	...	r
	July	1st	29.588	29.610	82	78	82	S	7.0	0.10	...	b, g
COTTICK.	1st	10	29.685	29.706	85	80	79	S E	1.3	0.40	...	b
		16	29.595	29.616	83	80	87	S	7.3	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.707	29.728	83	81	91	S	2.3	0.20	...	b, g
		16	29.630	29.651	86	80	79	S	5.3	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.697	29.719	82	80	91	S E	1.7	0.40	...	b
		16	29.628	29.650	82	79	87	S	4.0	0.10	...	b, g
	4th	10	29.698	29.720	78	77	95	W S W	1.7	2.10	...	r
		16	29.621	29.643	75	75	100	S S W	1.6	1.20	...	r
	5th	10	29.686	29.707	78	77	95	S	0.8	1.10	...	p
		16	29.598	29.620	78	77	98	S	3.5	1.10	...	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th July 1873.

Month.	Date	Mean reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.				Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radi- ation.	Mean dry bulb.				Prevailing direc- tion.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
July ...	1st	29·501	91·7	82·0	137·5	85·2	81·5	78·9	0·82	E S E & S by E	0·2	123·0	0·06	...	Overcast, cumuli, cirri & cirrostrati. Light rain between 5 & 6, at 12½ A.M. & 6½ P.M.
	2nd	29·556	87·5	81·0	132·5	83·7	80·6	78·4	·85	S E & S S E	0·7	163·9	0·13	...	Stratoni, cumuli & cirri. Thunder at 6½ A.M. Slight rain at 6, 9½, 10½ A.M. & 1 P.M.
	3rd	29·583	87·0	80·5	134·0	83·0	80·5	78·7	·87	S E & S by E	1·0	117·5	0·51	C	Clear, & clouds of different kinds. Thunder between 12 A.M. & 1 P.M. Slight rain between 9 & 10, 12 A.M., & 1½ & 3 & 4 P.M.
	4th	29·600	87·4	89·0	130·0	83·1	80·6	78·8	·87	S E & S	0·5	91·0	0·16	...	Cirri and cirrostrati and cumuloni. Thunder at 4½ P.M. Slight rain at 10½ A.M., 2½, 9½, 10½ & 11½ P.M.
	5th	29·493	85·8	79·2	...	81·5	80·1	79·1	·93	S & S E	1·2	126·2	0·42	...	Overcast, cumuloni and cirri. Rain after intervals.
	6th	29·474	87·0	79·4	131·0	83·0	80·3	78·4	·86	S	...	115·8	0·04	...	Overcast, cumuli and cumuloni. Light rain at 5 & 7 A.M. & 1 P.M.
	7th	29·484	91·4	80·5	144·5	83·8	81·1	79·2	·86	S S E & S	2·8	80·0	0·35	...	Cirri, overcast, & cumuli. Slight rain from 6½ to 7 A.M., & at 2½ & 4½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12·5
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	91·7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·84
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	1·70
	... { by anemometer gauge	1·54
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	3·24
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th July	...	12·80
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of nineteen previous years	28·04

GOPERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th July 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 21st June 1873, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANTABLE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	16,634	1,920 0 0	192 0 0	15,696 0	484 0 0	48 8 0	210 8 0
Or per mile of railway ...	594	68 8 0	6 17 0	557 0	17 0 0	1 11 0	8 11 0
For previous 24 weeks of half-year ...	164,963	26,632 0 0	2,639 4 0	461,662 0	14,922 0 0	1,432 4 0	4,161 8 0
Total for 25 weeks ...	181,507	28,612 0 0	2,861 4 0	480,268 0	15,406 0 0	1,540 12 0	4,101 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	14,085	2,384 8 3	238 9 0	13,609 13	396 1 9	39 12 3	278 1 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	503	85 2 7	8 19 4	486 1	14 2 4	1 8 3	9 18 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	181,710	27,778 8 6	2,777 17 0	416,832 20	12,969 14 3	1,290 19 11	4,068 16 11

NULHATTEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 28th June 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	Rs. A. P.			£ s. d.			Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	
Total traffic for the week ...	1,464	1,002 0 0	100 4 0	4,129 0	319 0 0	31 18 6	1,429 0	319 0 0	31 18 6	1,429 0	319 0 0	31 18 6	1,429 0	31 18 6
Or per mile of railway ...	54	37 0 0	3 14 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	12 0 0	1 4 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	41,000	29,676 0 0	2,967 12 0	163,591 0	12,913 0 0	1,291 6 0	163,591 0	12,913 0 0	1,291 6 0	163,591 0	12,913 0 0	1,291 6 0	163,591 0	12,913 0 0
Total for 26 weeks ...	42,464	30,678 0 0	3,067 16 0	168,611 0	13,232 0 0	1,323 4 0	168,611 0	13,232 0 0	1,323 4 0	168,611 0	13,232 0 0	1,323 4 0	168,611 0	13,232 0 0
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 28th June 1873, on 28 miles open.

	Rs. A. P.			£ s. d.			Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	
Total traffic for the week ...	12,726	1,585 0 0	158 10 0	15,632 0	503 0 0	50 6 0	12,726 0	1,585 0 0	158 10 0	15,632 0	503 0 0	50 6 0	12,726 0	1,585 0 0
Or per mile of railway ...	454	56 8 0	5 13 0	559 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	454 0	56 8 0	5 13 0	559 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	454 0	56 8 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	181,507	28,612 0 0	2,861 4 0	480,268 0	15,406 0 0	1,540 12 0	181,507 0	28,612 0 0	2,861 4 0	480,268 0	15,406 0 0	1,540 12 0	181,507 0	28,612 0 0
Total for 26 weeks ...	194,323	30,197 0 0	3,019 14 0	495,920 0	15,900 0 0	1,590 18 0	495,920 0	15,900 0 0	1,590 18 0	495,920 0	15,900 0 0	1,590 18 0	495,920 0	15,900 0 0
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,609	827 15 0	82 15 11	13,347 3	402 12 0	40 5 6	4,609 0	827 15 0	82 15 11	13,347 3	402 12 0	40 5 6	4,609 0	827 15 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	167	29 9 1	2 19 2	476 27	14 6 2	1 8 9	167 0	29 9 1	2 19 2	476 27	14 6 2	1 8 9	167 0	29 9 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	180,379	28,606 7 6	2,860 12 11	430,179 23	13,312 10 3	1,331 5 5	180,379 0	28,606 7 6	2,860 12 11	430,179 23	13,312 10 3	1,331 5 5	180,379 0	28,606 7 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 28th June 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	Rs. A. P.			£ s. d.			Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	
Total traffic for the week ...	40,841	19,510 11 0	1,788 9 7	78,215 6	25,001 13 6	2,231 16 8	40,841 0	19,510 11 0	1,788 9 7	78,215 6	25,001 13 6	2,231 16 8	40,841 0	19,510 11 0
Or per mile of railway ...	261	124 10 0	11 8 6	500 0	159 12 1	14 12 11	261 0	124 10 0	11 8 6	500 0	159 12 1	14 12 11	261 0	124 10 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ...	851,119	6,22,700 11 2	57,080 6 6	3,134,200 30	10,54,052 10 0	99,100 8 0	851,119 0	6,22,700 11 2	57,080 6 6	3,134,200 30	10,54,052 10 0	99,100 8 0	126,189 14 6	851,119 0
Total for 26 weeks ...	801,960	6,42,301 6 2	58,877 16 1	3,212,505 36	10,79,054 7 6	71,392 4 8	3,212,505 36	10,79,054 7 6	71,392 4 8	3,212,505 36	10,79,054 7 6	71,392 4 8	130,270 0 9	3,212,505 36
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	85,174	20,280 2 4	1,859 0 3	181,200 15	30,465 2 2	2,792 13 9	85,174 0	20,280 2 4	1,859 0 3	181,200 15	30,465 2 2	2,792 13 9	85,174 0	20,280 2 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	225	120 9 4	11 17 7	1,178 0	194 10 8	17 16 11	225 0	120 9 4	11 17 7	1,178 0	194 10 8	17 16 11	225 0	120 9 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	853,097	5,94,079 1 0	49,029 14 10	3,088,179 16	8,93,326 10 3	63,554 19 0	853,097 0	5,94,079 1 0	49,029 14 10	3,088,179 16	8,93,326 10 3	63,554 19 0	112,594 13 10	853,097 0

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, No. 28, Chowringhee, in the City of Calcutta,—July 9, 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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LABOUR TRANSPORT BILL — PROPOSAL AS TO FREE RECRUITING.

Extract from a demi-official letter from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the Advocate-General, dated 2nd June 1873.

IN going over the Cooly Bill I have been much struck by a case which came before me in which some labourers recruited in the Nuddea district for the Chandeypore tea garden in Cachar were seized, and it was proposed to punish the sirdar who recruited them because he had done so outside the Act, not having taken them before a Magistrate, &c., &c. On inquiry it turned out that there are a number of such coolies so illegally recruited on this Chandeypore garden, that it is one of the best gardens in Cachar, and that the coolies are perfectly happy and content. Now, it strikes me, why should we interfere with this sort of free recruiting? The effect, of course, is that the planter cannot claim the benefit of the Act against the coolies; they are free men and can do as they like, just as we propose to make the time-expired coolies. I much incline to take off the penalty against free recruiting altogether, and to say, you may recruit in this way as much as you like, only if you do, the coolies will be free labourers, and not subject to the penal Act by which coolies recruited under the Act are bound down. I have talked this over with some of the members of the Council who are here and who seem disposed to agree with me. I shall be much obliged if you will talk of this with the members of the Committee in Calcutta and with some of the representatives of the tea interest. It would be a good thing if you could find who are the proprietors of the Chandeypore garden, and see what they say on the subject. If this plan were adopted, it would not be fair that a man recruited at a distance for a garden of which he knows nothing, should be bound down even under ordinary law of contract to serve on an unhealthy garden; and I think we should provide that no contract made in Bengal or elsewhere, or before the cooly has been six months in the tea district, shall be binding for more than (say) one year (which is, I understand, the common term that time-expired coolies engage for), and that in an action for breach of contract, if it be shown that the garden is very unhealthy or unsuited to the constitution of the foreign cooly, the court may absolve him.

It would come to this then, that planters might engage coolies under the Act or outside the Act, as they choose, subject in the latter case to the safeguards which I have suggested to prevent a man being deceived into a long contract to work on an unhealthy garden, of which he knows nothing, without the protection afforded by the Act.

I believe that the Bill as already drawn provides for the sanitation of vessels carrying more than twenty persons, whether they be coolies under contract or not.

Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.

I do not think it would be advisable to allow recruiting outside the Act.

2. The one principle on which legislation restricting the liberty of recruiting is justified is, that the ignorance and helplessness of the classes from which recruits are drawn are such that the interference of the Government is necessary between them and the employing interest to ensure their not being cajoled out of their homes by distorted representations of what they are going to. The law seeks to provide every safeguard which can ensure to the recruit a thorough knowledge of what he is about before he is taken to what is practically an irretrievable distance from his home; and afterwards to secure to him the fulfilment of the expectations which were held out: while in return it exacts from him by exceptional means the fulfilment of what he undertook.

3. To remove conditions which are aimed at these objects in regard to men who have already served in the tea districts, is in no way inconsistent with the imposition of them in regard to new recruits; for men who have once served through a contract know perfectly well what they are about when they agree to remain in or to return to the tea districts.

4. But I do not see how we can withdraw the protective conditions from any other recruits without inconsistency. I have no doubt that if the option were given of recruiting outside the Act, there would be very little recruiting under the Act. Very likely there would be many instances of happiness and success, as in the Chaudhapore garden; but, as I have said, the only excuse for the existence of the Act is that after experience and full consideration, a conclusion has been deliberately arrived at that, without such interference, the number of unsatisfactory cases as regards the emigrants would probably be so great that the imposition of restrictive conditions on recruiting generally is justifiable as a means of guarding against them.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor suggests that if recruiting outside the Act were allowed, the planter would lose the benefit of the stringent provisions of the Act against such free recruits. True; but I believe that the employers would most willingly give up this advantage if they could obtain the removal of the restrictions as the price of it. Being obliged to interfere with the freedom of the employer's action, the legislature gives the employer what compensation it can in the shape of certain special assistance in dealing with the employed; but it is evident that the privilege so given is not considered by the employer to be by any means equivalent to what he loses by the operation of the Act.

6. At first I was struck with the feature in the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal that the free recruit should go up to the labor districts on a very short contract, and not be allowed to bind himself to a long one until he had an opportunity of looking round him. This is just what we want to secure; but further consideration suggests the question—suppose he does not like the prospect when he does look round after the expiry of his first short contract, how is he to get back to his home? On the other hand I doubt whether employers would undertake the expense of importing recruits if their services were secured by one-year contracts only, so that the permission to recruit outside the Act, hampered by a condition as to short contracts, would be no boon to them.

The 12th June 1878.

H. L. DAMPIER.

Note by the Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General.

I do not think it advisable to allow recruiting outside the Act. I consider such a step at present premature. If recruiting be allowed outside the Act, my own impression is that such recruiting will be generally resorted to, and the provisions of the Act on the subject of recruiting will be left without operation. No substantial prejudice would arise to planters by having the right now given by the Act to compel the performance of work by labourers taken away, inasmuch as the labourers, being far removed from their own homes, will be really in their power. But the greatest possible injury may be inflicted on the labourer if he be not protected as he is under the Act. I have no objection to progressive reform, and for that purpose would relax or remove any provision on the subject of recruiting which may be deemed harsh or inequitable. But to remove all restraint in certain cases would be, as it appears to me in the present state of facts, undesirable. I take it that the laborer requires some special protection, and he would be without that protection if recruiting and the making of contracts outside the Act be permitted.

The 18th June 1878.

G. C. PAUL.

Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin.

I HAVE given my best consideration to the suggestions contained in the accompanying letter from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, but I apprehend that there would be much practical difficulty in working the system of contract labor under the provisions of the Act side by side with an alternative system of free labor outside the Act.

In my remarks upon the Bill on the 8th March, I said that I should have expected any changes in the law to be in the direction of relaxing previous rules rather than imposing fresh restrictions, and I should be very glad if it were possible to proceed further in the direction of liberating both employers and labourers from all regulations save those relating to transport and sanitation, &c.; but I scarcely venture to think that the time has yet come for such a step, and meanwhile I am confident that it would not be desirable to allow a choice of action—that such choice would generally result in preferring liberty to law.

The Chandeypore garden belongs to a company of which Messrs. Borraille, Schiller & Co. are the Secretaries.

I have not before me particulars of the case quoted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, but I fancy it is not an uncommon one or confined to any particular garden. Of my own knowledge I can speak of several instances in which men have been recruited by sirdars without being taken before a Magistrate, and without the sirdar having his license countersigned by the Magistrate of the recruiting district; but these cases have all arisen simply from the sirdar having received insufficient instructions, and not knowing what he was bound to do under the Act.

The 14th June 1873.

B. D. COLVIN.

Note by the Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter.

THE necessity for legislation on the subject of emigration of coolies to the tea districts had arisen, it would appear, from the fact of great abuses having been discovered both on the recruitment and transport of such coolies.

It was therefore in the interest both of the employer and the labourer that legislation was held to be necessary, providing amongst other things for the due control of contractors and recruiters, medical examination and housing of coolies before embarkation, licensing of boats and steamers employed to carry coolies, their treatment on the road and on the plantation, and their examination on arrival.

There is nothing to show that these requirements, which in 1862 were considered imperative in the interests of both the employer and the labourer, have ceased to have any force at present, and unless that is clearly made out, I do not see how free recruiting can be safely permitted.

If Chandeypore garden has done well in spite of illegal recruitment, that fact of itself does not, I humbly submit, go so much to prove the inutility of certain restrictions imposed upon recruiting, as the superior tact of the manager thereof; and it would perhaps be just as reasonable on that account to remove all restrictions from recruiting as it would be to release a community from the fetters of the laws of the land because some of the members thereof, out of natural respect for law and order, might not require to be so fettered.

It is true that, so far as the transport of coolies is concerned, provisions are made in the present Bill for the sanitary regulation of vessels carrying more than twenty persons. But that would serve no good purpose, so far as defective recruitment is concerned; and the diseased, the blind, and the maimed may be engaged as before and transported in parties of twenty, with the same chance as heretofore of fifty per cent. only surviving to reach their destinations.

I would also respectfully beg to point out the inconsistency of the same statute containing the most stringent clauses thought to be absolutely necessary to ensure voluntary contract and engagement of healthy labourers, even in the case of garden sirdars engaging 20 men, and declaring at the same time the utmost freedom for recruitment, with only this provision in common, that labourers engaged, whether under or outside the Act, must not be transported in other than regulation vessels if conducted in parties of more than twenty.

It is a matter for consideration also whether free recruiting, as an alternative measure, will not materially reduce the income derived from fees, &c., and thereby necessitate the enhancement of the present rate to meet the required charge upon the fund.

I need not, after what I have said above, dwell upon the propriety or otherwise of the limitation as to time proposed to be assigned to contracts with labourers engaged outside the law.

The 18th June 1873.

DIGUMBER MITTER.

Note by the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.

I HAVE taken the opinions of the members of the Tea Committee of the Landholders' Association, and find that they agree with my own, as given below, on the subject of Sir G. Campbell's letter proposing to allow a system of free emigration to the tea districts.

In my opinion free emigration may now be quite safely allowed, and I am sure that it would be for the benefit of both emigrants and planters. The former are by this time well aware of the best time of year and of the best means for going to the tea districts, and the paramount interest of the latter is to avoid both the loss of emigrants on the journey and their arrival in impaired health.

It does not appear to me possible to draft an Act in which both systems, free and restricted, can be provided for side by side, and I imagine that if Sir G. Campbell's plan is carried out, it will be necessary only to pass an Act providing for the sanitary protection of emigrants on their journey.

All evidence that I have seen tends to shew that the river voyage by boats is the safest for the health of emigrants, and I have no doubt that this would be generally resorted to if all parties were left free to follow their own wishes.

The 19th June 1873.

T. M. ROBINSON.

Note by Mr. J. Ware Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

I AM convinced that the time has come for an experiment of the nature indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor. Any doubts that I may have had of the practicability of working with perfectly free labour have been removed by what I have seen in this district. The planters here are working under what I should have considered hopeless disadvantages. Their system of engaging with sirdars for gangs who are practically responsible to the sirdars, and who go and come at their bidding, would seem *prima facie* to entail an insecurity almost fatal to the successful working of a tea garden, and has actually, under certain conditions which have recently arisen, caused some difficulty. Then, the coolies themselves have many propensities—a passion for gambling and the like—which tend to make them much more likely to leave the employer in the lurch than the tamer races I have been used to deal with in Cachar. Above all, the coolies have only to cross the frontier into their own country to get completely out of the reach of their employers. Notwithstanding all this, the relations between the employers and employed are, to my mind, far better here than they are even in Cachar, in spite of the great improvements that have taken place during the last few years in the latter district. I do not ignore present difficulties here above hinted at, which, it appears to me, are due to accidental and, I hope, temporary causes. But on the whole, I say confidently that the average condition of the cooly here is better than it is in all, except a few, gardens in Cachar, and that the cooly gardens which come up to or surpass the Darjeeling standard are those in which unceasing efforts have been made to get as near as possible to a system of free labour.

I believe it will be found that the numbers of free labourers have been increasing vastly of late years, and I cannot help thinking that there must be a very large importation outside the law. The census shewed 40,000 residents on tea gardens, of whom at least 36,000 must have been coolies. Out of these, something like half were, as is clear from the last labour returns, under no sort of agreement whatever. Some of these are doubtless time-expired men; but we find that besides the number without agreements, there were some 11,000 (I quote from memory) engaged in the province during the year. These were all time-expired men of course, and I conjecture that there was a tendency to take contracts from time-expired men on account of their getting a bonus, which the employer was naturally anxious to get something for in return. On the other hand, the legally imported cooly would be under no agreement and would get no bonus. I strongly suspect therefore that a large proportion of the 18,000 or upwards who do not appear in the returns have been illegally imported. Again, taking the coolies at 36,000, on a three years' term, the annual importation, supposing that the gardens have to rely on that source alone, would be 12,000, exclusive of those imported to supply losses by deaths, desertion, and the like, at least 1,000 more. I find from the resolution that about 8,000 were imported under the law. Of the remaining 10,000 no doubt some, perhaps most, were supplied from the time-expired stock, but many must have been got up outside the law. But this is not all. There were some new gardens opened, and extensions were made in many already existing: for these additional coolies were required; so that the importation must have been sufficient not merely to keep up the existing supply of coolies, but also to meet additional demands. I am convinced that the legal importation did not do this, and that consequently there must have been a large importation outside the law. Now, what seems to me the all-important thing is to examine the directions in which the two currents of importation flowed. I have not seen last year's returns. I am most anxious to do so; but I feel convinced that a careful examination of the returns for many years would show that the legal importations have been chiefly to jungly, unhealthy, badly managed or ill-paid gardens, where the coolies are only kept by the terror of the law. It will be found that the good managers of good gardens have either evaded the law, or, if they have been too timid or too scrupulous to act illegally, they have paid more than they otherwise need have done to obtain their coolies. In other words, the good gardens have been paying for the bad ones. With regard to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal, I think I would give the labourer even more liberty of choice on his arrival. Among the opinions which accompany the extract from his letter there is one from Mr. Dampier, in part of which he points out that the

coolie would be practically unable to return to his own country, and, if he disliked what he saw of the tea district, would be unable to leave it. This might be practically a difficulty in Assam, but in Cachar it would not be so. We may fairly assume that the cooly would come up with a fair general idea of what he was going to do. He would have heard what kind of place Cachar was like, and what kind of work he would have to do. If he had been deceived as to the particular garden to which he had come, he might go to a better one in Cachar or Sylhet, or he might settle in the villages where he would find a hearty welcome. I would therefore allow free recruiting side by side with recruiting under the law, but would recognize no contract made previous to the labourer's arrival on the garden. Any such contract should be made before a Magistrate-Inspector of Labourers or European police officer. It should have no penal provisions, and if the labourer did not wish to make it, he might be allowed to refuse to do so on paying the importer the actual cost of bringing him up, such penalty in no case to exceed ten rupees. I believe the result would be that all the coolies on the best gardens would be got up in this way, while the bad gardens would still import under the law, and it is almost certain that its indirect effect would be to make the owners of the bad gardens strive hard to make their gardens less unpleasant to coolies. In Cachar the free system would in a very short time kill the contract system without any danger to the industry. In Assam it would undoubtedly take longer, but with roads, the spread of village cultivation, and other improvements, I do not doubt that free labour would in time become possible.

The 21st June 1873.

J. WARE EDGAR.

Note by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE objections of several of my colleagues to allowing free emigration to the tea districts seems to be that planters would prefer liberty to law and that the free system would nullify the Act. I must say this conclusion seems to me to point the other way, for (the voyage excepted) it is my impression that in the tea districts a free system is better for the coolies also than the present system, and if both parties prefer it, I do not see why it should not be allowed. Mr. Edgar has told me that he believes several of the gardens in Cachar, returned blank in the labour returns, are really worked by free labourers not under contract, and that there a large proportion of the immigrant labourers are in fact not under contract nor subject to the provisions of the Act. As Mr. Edgar has recently had experience of a free labour system in this Darjeeling district, as well as of a contract system in Cachar, I have asked him to write his opinion of the relative advantages of the two systems; and his note is with these papers. It will be seen that he is much in favor of a free system. At the last moment I have also received Mr. Robinson's opinion, who speaks not only for himself, but also for the tea committee of the Landholders' Association. He is quite in favor of a free system. By these opinions I am emboldened to continue the discussion, and incline still to think that in Cachar at least a free system might be tried. Once a cooly is in the tea districts, he—and still more she—can always make good wages under a free system; so that I do not apprehend any injury to the cooly.

As regards the voyage, it may well be that to Cachar the boat voyage is, as Mr. Robinson says, the best. It would not be desirable to crowd more than twenty in a boat; and if there are not more than twenty passengers, the boat voyage is already free. Then, as regards the very necessary sanitation of crowded steamers, we already provide sanitation, whether the passengers are contract labourers or not. To allow a free labor system then, would so far not be inconsistent with the Act as now drawn. If we allow the free system, I also do not see why we should not at the same time continue a special contract system for those districts or planters who wish for it. That system simply amounts to this. We say—"on condition that the contracts are made and attested with certain safeguards, we will give you a special contract law secured by special penalties and a summary remedy in case of breach." When the planters are willing to give that up, let them do so, and where they find it necessary, I would not take it away. That is what I am now inclined to say. But the subject is one which should be fully discussed. If my colleagues do not object, I should wish the Secretary to print these papers at once and circulate them demi-officially for opinions of those interested before I return to Calcutta.

The 23rd June 1873.

G. CAMPBELL.

**REPORT AND RETURNS OF LABORERS IN TEA GARDENS IN ASSAM
FOR THE YEAR 1872.**

**RESOLUTION.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1873.

READ again—

The Assam Commissioner's letter No. 2574T, dated 18th December, forwarding the Tea Garden Returns for the first half of 1872.

The Assam Commissioner's letter No. 381B, dated 29th April, forwarding the Returns for the second half of 1872.

READ also—

The Assam Commissioner's letter No. 145TG, dated 19th June 1873, forwarding Inspection Reports and the General Immigration Report for the year 1872.

And the Assam Commissioner's No. 150TG, dated 21st June 1873, explaining the cause of the high death-rate on the Tengri Tea Estate.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to acknowledge that the Assam returns and reports for 1872 have been submitted with much more punctuality than in previous years. The Commissioner has also examined and reported on the returns. The general report might however have been sent in earlier, inasmuch as all the returns left the Commissioner's office before the end of April, and by that time all the district reports were in his hands. As it is, the general report did not reach Government until the 27th of June last.

2. The principal figures for the year 1872 may be thus abstracted :—

	NAME OF DISTRICT OR CIRCLE.	NUMBER OF LABORERS, 1872.						Percentage of deaths on average strength.	Number of laborers on the gardens on 31st December.	Number of gardens at work on 31st December 1872.
		On the gardens on 1st January.	Imported during the year.	Engaged or re-engaged locally during the year.	Completed or cancelled their agreement.	Deserted.	Imprisoned.			
DURRUNG	Kamroop ...	191	13	232	154	1	6	1872. 1871.	275	4
	Bishnath ...	990	193	881	869	18	1	2'46 not given	1,139	10
	Churdoor ...	1,073	267	227	412	11	8	3'64 5'6	1,114	8
	Mungledye ...	537	14	184	209	2	8	3'53 6'6	505	10
	Nowgong ...	655	186	210	342	13	1	3'84 2'8	672	9
	Seeshaugor ...	17,404	5,280	7,758	8,009	520	60	4'10 5'7	13,196	86
	Luckimpore ...								7,099	62
	Total ...	20,850	5,943	9,022	10,895	574	87	4'12 4'26	24,002	105

It seems that there has been a very considerable extension of tea industry

* Gardens brought on the returns during the year 1872.

No. 8 Ramsha	Kamroop district.
" 4 Cheela	
" 10 Bishnath, in the Durrung district.	
" 7 Goriamari	in Churdoor ditto.
" 10 Munsari	
" 70 Mabella	
" 65 Powry Bheel	
" 86 Sufty Parbhut	Seeshaugor district.
" 68 Dooria	
" 93 Hingrajan	
" 50 Rajabatta	
" 51 Blackburn	
" 62 Greenwood	Luckimpore district.
" 64 Hoograjan	
" 65 Laipoolie	
" 67 Debrooghur	
" 09 Mothola	

+ Gardens shown as having no Contract Coolies during the year 1872.

Ghagra	Bishnath Circle, Durrung district.
Singlijan	
Seelonee Baree,	Luckimpore district.

themselves locally was equal to about nine-tenths of the whole number whose contracts expired during the year; the proportion was somewhat smaller in 1871; and it certainly speaks well for the general treatment of the coolies that

during the year under review. Seventeen new gardens appear for the first time on the returns,* while only three gardens were closed.† To meet the increased demand for labor 5,943 fresh coolies were imported during the year 1872, as against 3,646 in the preceding year; and the number of contract laborers in Assam at the end of the year was 24,002, against 20,850 at the beginning of the year. The number of local or time-expired laborers who engaged

so many re-engage voluntarily when their original contracts are over. It is however not clear in what shape these engagements are made and allowed.

3. The death-rate on the average strength of laborers in Assam was 4·12 per cent., or '14 per cent. below the average of the preceding year. The death-rates among contract laborers in the several tea-producing provinces compare as follows :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Assam	5 per cent.	4·26 per cent.	4·12 per cent.
Cachar	2·22 "	2·11 "	2·8 "
Sylhet	4·23 "	1·07 "	1·38 "

This shows that Assam is still in this respect far behind the other provinces, and that there is very great room for improvement. The death-rate was highest in the gardens of Durrung and North Luckimpore, and in the small jungly gardens near the frontier. In the gardens of Kamroop and Durrung, and in many Seesaugor gardens, the death-rate was satisfactorily low. But among the newly-imported coolies there was a great deal of mortality. Cholera, too, prevailed during the year—more so, say some of the planters, than has been known for many years. The death statistics of the year, and the remarks in some of the inspection reports, show that the planters and the Government inspectors must not relax their exertions for the improvement of the health of laborers, more especially in the newly-opened jungly gardens.

4. The Government inspectors have performed their duty very much more efficiently and regularly than in 1871. As many as one hundred and eighty-nine inspections were made during the year; forty-six gardens were inspected more than once; and sixty-six gardens remained uninspected, viz. :—

In Kamroop	...	...	...	...	2 gardens.
" Nowgong	...	...	...	...	1 garden.
" Seesaugor	...	...	...	...	43 gardens.
" Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	20 "
			Total	...	66 "

The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied generally with the quality of the inspections as shown in the reports, subject to the remarks in the succeeding paragraphs; but he much wishes that Dr. Partridge, Inspector of Laborers in the two districts of Upper Assam, may be able to carry out his intention to visit every single garden at least once in the year. During 1872 some gardens where the mortality was very high remained uninspected.

5. Taking the several districts in order we first come to—

KAMROOP.—In this district there are few gardens, and but few coolies, nearly all of whom are time-expired men who have re-engaged. The yearly death-rate, 2·46 per cent., is moderate. The inspection reports show that the laborers are contented, and that they are for the most part entirely free to come and go just as they like. Only three infants died during the year. Nearly two-thirds of the laborers are Bengalees, using the word in the planter's sense, to express all the inhabitants of provinces attached to Bengal; more than one-quarter are men from the Upper Provinces. Deaths were so few that no deductions can be made regarding the relative healthiness of immigrants from the different districts of supply. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand why two out of the four gardens in Kamroop should have remained uninspected during 1872.

6. **DURRUNG DISTRICT.**—Every garden in each of the three circles of this district was inspected during the year.

Bishnath Circle.—The death-rate in this circle was 3·54 as compared with a rate of 5·6 per cent. in the year 1871. The number and percentage of deaths was high in—

Gillahating, where 7·54 per cent. died out of an average strength of 57 laborers.

Pabhoi, " 4·95 " " " 121 "

The inspection reports for these two gardens show that they were well cared for, that the coolies were contented. On Pabhoi there was no hospital, but a hospital building was about to be begun and a Native Doctor was shortly expected. The inspection reports of all the rest of the Bishnath gardens are satisfactory; 16 infants died out of an average of 94 in the circle. But in the

Pabhoi garden only was the infant mortality excessive, six infants having died out of a total of nine.

Chardooar Circle.—In this circle the death-rate for 1872 was 3·53 per cent. as against 6·6 in the previous year. The death-rate was high in—

Adhabaree, where 5·24 per cent. died out of an average strength of 247 laborers.

Kasomarce,	5·08	"	"	"	177	"
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Briardale,	5·63	"	"	"	35	"
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The inspection reports show that at Adhabaree the lines are not well ventilated or well kept; that two wells for drinking water are much wanted, and might easily be constructed; and that, since a committee sat on the garden, there has been improvement and there have been no deaths. In Kasomaree the lines and arrangements are said to be all good, and a hospital is being built. The infant mortality was moderate, only nine having died out of an average strength of 133; out of these nine deaths three occurred on Adhabaree. The inspection reports show that the laborers were well cared for and contented on every garden except Adhabaree, where any cooly who is absent for a single working day in the month is refused his wages for all the Sundays. The Deputy Commissioner, who is also Inspector of Laborers, states that in every other garden of the district the laborers get seven days' pay for six days' work. It should be fully explained to the manager and to the laborers of Adhabaree, that while an employer is by law authorized to withhold wages from a laborer who causelessly refuses to work, yet, under section 69 of the Act, the laborer who works six days is guaranteed one day's rest in the week, quite irrespective of the monthly wages which he may be entitled to receive. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that a copy of the next inspection report of Adhabaree may be submitted to Government without waiting for the usual annual or half-yearly reports, in continuation of the special correspondence which has passed regarding this garden.

7. *Mungledye Circle.*—Here the death-rate for 1872 was 3·84 compared with 2·8 in the previous year. The mortality was high in—

Mogulbassa, where 7·14 per cent. died out of an average strength of 28 laborers.

Attarikat,	16·39	"	"	"	30	"
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Rupotal,	12·5	"	"	"	32	"
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These are all small gardens with very few coolies on each. The inspection reports (by Captain Boyd) show that the lines are well kept and the coolies well cared for. No special explanation is given of the causes of the mortality; if such mortality recurs in the present year, the matter must be very closely looked into. But after considering the inspection reports, the Lieutenant-Governor deems it unnecessary to remark further on these three branch gardens. He observes that Captain Boyd, at his inspection of January 1873, inquired very fully into the causes of the Attarikat mortality, and he is satisfied with that officer's conclusion that the deaths of the three women were due to natural and non-preventable causes.

8. On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied with the attention given by the local officers in all three circles of the Durrung district during the year 1872, and he is very glad to find that the previous excessive mortality is so much diminished. This was the district in respect of which the Lieutenant-Governor had the greatest doubts, and it is a relief to know that there is great improvement. He has read with interest the extracts from Captain Boyd's report, given at paragraph 74 of the Commissioner's letter. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in much of what Captain Boyd says, and is glad to learn that with the single exception of the Adhabaree coolies, all the Durrung tea laborers are on the whole well off and contented.

9. *NOWGONG.*—In this district the death-rate for 1872 was 4·16 per cent., against 5·7 per cent. in the year 1871. The mortality was high in—

Borkondoli, where 16·76 per cent. died out of an average strength of 42 laborers.

Nijorikat,	10·21	"	"	"	68	"
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Both these gardens were inspected twice during the year, and were found to be in all respects well found and well managed. The deaths (seven on each garden) occurred partly, but not wholly, among newly-arrived coolies, who reached Assam in bad health. All the sick were treated either on the gardens.

both of which possessed a competent Native Doctor, or at the head-quarters dispensary, to which some of the patients were moved. Out of an average strength of 97 infants over the district, seven infants died during 1872.

The Deputy Commissioner, Major Sherer, reports that there was no unusual sickness during the year; that no committees on gardens had to be held; that the condition of the lines and hospitals on all gardens was found satisfactory; that "the coolies are paid very regularly and fairly. * * Some of the imported coolies earn monthly nearly half as much as their ordinary pay; * * and in no single instance had the provisions of the Act to be enforced against a single planter."

10. UPPER ASSAM.—The two districts of Seesaugor and Luckimpore, which contain three-fourths of all the gardens, and employ four-fifths of all the imported labor in Assam, have heretofore been treated as one circle. By the Government orders on last year's (1871) report, it was directed that the figures for each of the two districts should be separately shown, but that order was acted upon in the latter half of the year only, so that for 1872 the labor statistics of the two districts will have to be reviewed together. It was in these two districts, and more especially in Luckimpore, that the great extension of the tea industry during 1872 mainly took place. To meet this extension Seebsaugor and Luckimpore took seven-eighths of the imported coolies who came to Assam. In some parts of these districts cholera prevailed, and in some gardens there was terrible mortality, especially among newly-imported coolies. The Commissioner has in his report examined the facts very fully; in some instances explanation of the mortality is attempted.

11. The death-rate in Upper Assam was 4·22 per cent. in 1872, or against 4·05 per cent. in 1871. The Commissioner gives lists of the gardens arranged according to the different rates of mortality. He writes that—

"The mortality in 53 gardens was below 3 per cent., in 30 gardens above 3 but below

For explanation of high death-rate, *vide* letters to Government, No. 2574T, dated 21st December 1872, and No. 377B, dated 24th April 1873.

5 per cent., in 14 gardens above 5 but not exceeding 7 per cent., and in 29 gardens the death-rate exceeded 7 per cent., out of which in eight instances, viz., Deroibarce, Borsilla, Lahing, Hulwating, and Mybella gardens in Seesaugor, and Greenwood, Dejoa, Joying in Luckimpore, the death-rate ranged from nearly 10 to about 19 per cent.; and in the Debropar garden of the Noacachary Company in Seesaugor, and in the Mothola, Rungagora, Laipoolee, Hookanjooree, and Hoogreejan estates in the

* Hookanjooree.
Hoogreejan. Luckimpore district, the death-rate was above 20 per cent.; the mortality in Debropar and Laipoolee exceeding 27 per cent.; and the last two* appear to have lost in a twelvemonth 11 and 39 laborers out of an average number of 30 and 59 respectively."

* * * * *

"Out of a total number of 818 deaths, 538 persons died during July to December, and only 280 from January to June."

Dr. Partridge, the Inspector, writes that the greater mortality in Upper Assam during the year 1872 "was undoubtedly caused by an outbreak of cholera which occurred throughout both districts."

12. Taking in order the several gardens where the mortality was very high, the Lieutenant-Governor finds the facts to have been as follows:—

SEESSAUGOR DISTRICT.—*Debropar Garden.*—Average number of laborers, 48; number of laborers imported during the year, 34; number of deaths, 12; death-rate, 28 per cent. The garden was not inspected during the year. The manager, Mr. Hogarth, writes :

"The mortality of this garden is certainly very alarming, but * * * cholera and dysentery has taken every one. * * * If the men had been healthy they might have been saved; but the whole garden was suffering from venereal introduced by a new batch of coolies, and they fell easy victims to a wild cholera attack. At Noacachary (the parent garden) we had several cases, but only one fatal. * * * Debropar has a Native Doctor who did all he was able to do, but he said the coolies had no stamina. I intend to change the site of the cooly lines, but should like your (the Inspector's) advice."

Mybella Garden.—Opened during the year; number of laborers imported during the year, 36; deaths, 4; average mortality shown as 17·65, being

calculated on an average strength of 23 laborers. Inspection reports show that the lines are good; the coolies are well cared for.

Hulwating.—Also a small new garden; with 2 deaths out of an average strength of 12 laborers, giving a death-rate of 16 per cent. Inspection report says that the garden was in all respects properly found and managed.

Lahing.—Small new garden; 5 deaths out of 46 laborers; garden not inspected; manager reports one of the deaths was from cholera and two from dysentery. The large parent garden, Noacachary, to which this garden and Debrapar both belong, was not inspected during the year, but its death-rate was 3·08 per cent., so we may presume that it was fairly healthy and well managed.

Tiphook.—33 deaths on an average of 415 laborers; death-rate 7·95 per cent. against 4·7 in the year 1871; 212 new laborers imported during the year. The inspection report shows the garden to have been properly found in every respect and the coolies well cared for.

Borbom (Amjooree Company).—12 deaths on an average strength of 168 laborers; death-rate of 7·12. Inspection report in all respects satisfactory.

Nunaligurh.—19 deaths on an average strength of 268 laborers; death-rate 7·08 against 9·6 in the year 1872. Not inspected during the year.

Lukwah.—21 deaths on an average strength of 316 laborers; death-rate 6·64 per cent.; 163 coolies were imported during the first half-year; the Inspector on the 29th November found these new comers to be still unhealthy, and notes that the deaths had occurred mostly among them.

Amjooree.—23 deaths on an average strength of 386; death-rate 5·98 as against 5·1 in the preceding year; 191 new coolies imported during the year. Inspection report satisfactory in all respects.

Atkhel and Dooly Bagan.—Two large gardens belonging to the Assam Tea Company; had a death-rate of 5·91 and 6·31 respectively. Atkhel imported 110 coolies, while Dooly Bagan imported only 13 during the year. The inspection reports of both are satisfactory.

There are other small gardens in the Seesaugor districts where the death-rate exceeded 5 per cent., namely, *Meleng*, *Ladoigurh*, *Sooraipanee*, *Mohmara*, *Goriahabie*, *Hatteechoongee*, *Debbeajoolee*, *Boisahabee*, *Halmarah*, *Soykotta*, *Deroibaree*, *Borsilla*, where the death-rate exceeded 5 per cent. No inspection reports have been received of those gardens marked with italics. For the rest the inspection reports are satisfactory. It is noteworthy that several of these small gardens, among others Borsilla with a death-rate of 9·95 per cent., imported no fresh coolies during the year 1872. The Inspector must, at his next visit, inquire into the cause of the apparent unhealthiness of these gardens, and a copy of his inspecton report must be forwarded specially, with the Commissioner's opinion, for the information of Government.

13. LUCKIMPORE DISTRICT.—The death-rate was highest on the three gardens of the Tengri Estate, namely :—

	Average strength.	Number of deaths in the year.	Death-rate.
Hoogrejan	... 59	39	66 per cent.
Hookanjoree	... 30	11	37 "
Laipolee	... 36	10	27 "

The manager (Mr. W. Minto), the Inspector, and the Commissioner have reported separately upon this terrible mortality. The letters certainly show that the planter has concerned himself much about the deaths among his coolies, and that he has done for them what he could. They were not inspected during 1872, but Dr. Partridge has inspected them since the beginning of the year, and found everything satisfactory; he anticipates that all three gardeus will be healthy this year. Mr. Minto ascribes the mortality to the following causes:—The gardens had been in jungle for four years, and were newly re-opened in November 1871; it would require strong, healthy coolies of a good stamp to stand the work and malaria inseparable from opening a new garden; but the new coolies who were imported in November to March 1871-72 were poor, sickly, and of a very bad stamp. Mr. Minto selected his coolies himself in Calcutta, but he believes they were changed before they were put on

board the steamers; and this belief is shared apparently by the Inspector, Dr. Partridge, and by other planters.

Rungagora (Upper Assam Company).—Forty deaths on an average strength of 179 laborers, giving a death-rate of 22·34 per cent. Thirty-nine laborers imported during the year. Last inspection was in January 1872, and showed that there was no hospital; that the medical attendant was stupid and unfit; that blankets had not been supplied to the coolies as required by agreement; that the average wages received by each cooly in November 1871 was only Rs. 3½ for the whole month; and that the coolies were not in good case.

Joyking (belonging to Messrs. Wise and Smith).—Twenty deaths on an average strength of 106, giving a death-rate of 18·60 per cent. Ninety-nine coolies imported during the year. The inspection report of April 1872 shows that there is no hospital or medical attendant on the garden; for the rest, the garden was properly found, and the coolies were well cared for.

Greenwood.—New garden opened during the latter part of the year. One hundred and fifteen new coolies imported, of whom ten died before they were six months on the garden. The inspection report shows that new cooly lines were to be built on a better site, that there was no resident medical practitioner, and no hospital had been built.

Dejua.—A newly re-opened garden. Twelve deaths on a strength of 94, giving a death-rate of 12·73 per cent. Thirty-six new coolies imported during the year. The inspection report of April 1872 shows that there was no medical attendant on the garden, but that the Inspector had called upon the manager to provide one. For the rest, the lines were being put into order, and the coolies were well found.

Tullup.—Forty deaths on an average strength of 490 laborers, giving a death-rate of 8·16 per cent. Inspection reports of January and July 1872 show that the garden was in all respects well found. No explanation of this high mortality on an old-established garden is given, save that dysentery, diarrhoea, and dropsy were, as is the case on other gardens, the principal diseases. In 1871 the mortality on this garden was 5·5 per cent., and was attributed to dysentery and diarrhoea among two weakly batches of coolies. Tullup imported 403 new coolies during the year 1872, and re-engaged 89 out of 120 who completed their original contracts.

Lahual (Muttuck Tea Company).—Eleven deaths on an average strength of 174 laborers, giving a death-rate of 6·30 per cent. The garden was inspected twice during the year, and was in all respects well found; the cooly lines are said to be particularly good and clean.

The mortality on the following small gardens was above 5 per cent.:—
Doolahât, Gaijan, Tingrai, Dibrogurh, Rhomaria, Nudwa, Hulmaree, Tiphook, Bhipuria; and regarding each of them the Inspector will have to note specially in his next inspection report, as well as regarding the larger gardens noticed above.

14. The mortality among infants under seven years of age was as follows:—

		Average strength of infants during 1872.	Deaths during 1872.	Infant death-rate per cent. in 1872.
Kamroop	...	...	24	12·5
Durrung	...	{ Bishnath Chardooar Mungledye	94	17·02
Nowgong	...		133	6·76
Seesaugor	...		107	5·60
Luckimpore	...	...	97	7·21
			3,357	10·03

These rates are on the whole lower than in the preceding year. The infant mortality was nowhere so bad as the adult mortality on the Tengrai Estate gardens. The infant mortality was much heavier in the Seesaugor than on the Luckimpore gardens. It is explained that "the infants are born prematurely, and that the mothers are careless." It is not stated that there is any reason for fearing that the mothers are worked so hard as to be unable to do justice to their babies.

15. The Commissioner writes that—

"The percentage of deaths in 1872 according to nationality was:—

	ALL ASSAM.	KAMROOP.	BISHNATH.	CHARDOOR.	MUNGLEDYE.	Nowgong.	UPPER ASSAM.	
	Average number.	Percentage of deaths.						
Bengal	9,826·25	5·81	111·5	3·58	563·75	3·54	484·50	5·77
Chota Nagpore	7,359	3·54	54	Nil	109·25	3·60	206·75	1·45
North-Western Provinces	9,265·50	3·61	59·75	1·67	155	5·80	813	2·23
Nepal	31·50	Nil	1	Nil	1·25	Nil	4·25	Nil
Madras	101	·62	Nil	Nil	Nil	13·25	7·54	Nil

" Rates of mortality as between women and men in the different circles:—

	Men.	Women.
Kamroop	... 2·89	1·10
Bishnath	... 3·26	3·82
Charoonaar	... 3·35	4·39
Mungledye	... 4·83	3·29
Nowgong	... 3·34	5·11
Upper Assam	... 4·79	3·96"

It seems then that in 1872, as in the preceding year, the Chota Nagpore coolies fared best of all; but that in 1872 the coolies from the Upper Provinces were the next best, while among Bengalee coolies the death-rate was nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was among Chota Nagpore or Upper Provinces men. In 1871 the Bengalee coolies were throughout healthier than the North-Western Provinces coolies. In recent reports, and also in some of the present papers, coolies from the Upper Provinces are spoken of as being unfit for work in new jungly gardens. However this may be, the statistics of 1872, if correct—and there is on their face no ground for doubting their accuracy—show that in the two great tea districts of Upper Assam the coolies from the North-Western Provinces were very much more healthy than the Bengalee coolies; and it was only in the 37 gardens of the Durung and Nowgong districts that the death-rate among North-Western Provinces coolies was higher than among Bengalees. No solution of the discrepancy between the results of 1871 and 1872 is offered; but the explanation may be that the newly-imported coolies of 1872 (among whom the mortality of the year chiefly occurred) were 2,373 Bengalees against 659 men from the North-Western Provinces. The planters of Upper Assam, it seems, usually indent for Bengalees or Chota Nagpore coolies rather than for men from the Upper Provinces.

16. The Commissioner and the majority of the inspecting officers report that "the laborers are, as a rule, remarkably contented and well off." The remarks on the inspection reports of each garden certainly bear out this view. But at the same time the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but feel that there are some grave drawbacks when the mortality is still so very high upon so many gardens in Seesbaugor and Luckimpore. He has carefully considered all the reports and returns; he has recently observed closely the peculiarities of the free labor system on the tea estates of Darjeeling; he has inquired into the condition of some of the Cachar tea gardens, where all the laborers are working on daily or monthly wages without any contract; and he is very much inclined to think that it is best to introduce a system of free labor as much as possible. At present new and untried coolies are imported, and they are very often taken to newly-opened or re-opened gardens, where the work is specially hard and the climate peculiarly trying. If newly-imported laborers were kept off new

gardens of this kind, managers would then have to open out unhealthy places with strong, acclimatized, free laborers, who might indeed ask higher wages, but who would certainly do more work and be very much liable to sickness and death. Newly-imported laborers could be introduced to the Assam climate on old well-established gardens, where they would gradually take their fair share of hard garden work.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor has not remarked upon the statistics of "desertions" among coolies. He is glad to learn that many planters in Assam are already beginning to give up the pursuit of runaway coolies, and to trust to good treatment and regular wages to keep laborers on these estates. The inspection reports show that periodical markets, where food can be got cheap and good, are regular institutions on many large gardens, to the great advantage and comfort of the coolies.

18. The statements made by Mr. Minto of the Tengrai estates, which statements are more or less supported by many passages in the inspection reports, are very serious. Careful inquiry will be made in Calcutta as to the way in which coolies are passed by the medical officers in Calcutta and Goalundo, and whether there is real risk or probability of weakly men being substituted for coolies who have passed the medical examination. The Lieutenant-Governor inclines to the view that coolies brought by garden sirdars are more likely to be stout, cheerful workmen than men who are collected by contractors' agents; such agents work among people, and regarding whose future fate they have absolutely no interest whatever.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor is much obliged to the Commissioner for the complete way in which he has examined the labor statistics of Assam for 1872, and for the remarks made by Captain Boyd and Major Sherer, as extracted in the Commissioner's report. The Commissioner will be requested to procure and submit by the 1st November next special reports on all the gardens of which the unhealthiness has been specially noticed by Government in this resolution. In the case of Tengrai estates and other gardens where the death-rate exceeds 8 per cent., the Commissioner should report whether steps ought to be taken for closing them to newly-imported labor. Copy of the annual report and of the two half-yearly reports will be laid before the Select Committee of the Council for their consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution, and of the communications therein referred to, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, for information.

That a copy, with copy of the Commissioner's annual and his two half-yearly reports, be forwarded to the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, for submission to the Select Committee.

That twelve copies of this resolution, and of the Commissioner's annual report, be forwarded to the Commissioner of Assam for information, and for communication to the several officers concerned. The special reports called for in the last paragraph should consist of the next inspection report, which should be carefully made, and should bring the facts regarding each garden fully up to date. These special reports should be accompanied with any recommendations or expressions of opinion the Commissioner or the Inspectors may wish to offer.

And that copy of the resolution, and of the Commissioner's two half-yearly and annual reports, and also of the Commissioner's letter on the Tengrai estate, be forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, who is requested to institute careful inquiry into the grounds for the belief that weakly men can be, and are, substituted for passed coolies at Calcutta and Goalundo.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

BURDWAN FEVER REPORT FOR MAY 1873.

No. 318, dated Burdwan, the 28th June 1873.

Memo. by—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

COPY of this letter, with the Magistrate's report and its enclosures in original, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, for information, with the request that four printed copies of the papers may be sent to this office.

No. 290, dated Burdwan, the 28th June 1873.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Magistrate of Burdwan.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 129, dated the 24th instant, with its enclosures, regarding the state of the fever in the Burdwan district for the month of May. I beg that in future you will endeavour to submit your report for each month within ten days from the close of the month under report.

2. The general impression to be derived from the present report is satisfactory. There has been no serious increase in the fever anywhere, and there has been a decrease in many places. Your report for April having been sent to Government in original, I am unable to compare the figures for May in detail; but I observe that the daily average attendance at the dispensaries was 4,913 in the week ending 21st April, whereas it had fallen to 4,622 in the week ending 14th May, but it had risen again to 4,832 in the week ending 21st May. And it appears that out of 132,901 persons under treatment during the period to which your statement (No. 3) for May refers, there were only 217 deaths, against 266 deaths among 130,800 persons under treatment during the period reported on for April. These changes, and other favorable or unfavorable indications, are referred by the Civil Surgeon and the medical inspecting officers to the variations of the weather and the temperature.

3. You should have submitted the sketch map prepared by Dr. Dutt in illustration of his report regarding the destruction of drainage in certain villages in the Burdwan circle of inspection. I shall be obliged if you will take an early opportunity of inspecting the villages to which Dr. Dutt refers, and of ascertaining how far the theory which he maintains is supported by the facts when carefully investigated with reference to their coincidence in point of time with the outbreak of the fever.

4. I notice that Dr. Roy, in his report on the Jehanabad circle, has endeavoured, apparently with success, to refute certain statements made in a pamphlet on the epidemic fever in Bengal, regarding the local causes of the prevalence or absence of the epidemic fever in certain parts of the Jehanabad circle.

5. In the Munglecote circle it appears that three small dispensaries, at Ausgram, Oorgram, and Arore, have been closed during the month. It is stated that "in this circle the people for some reason or other do not appear to appreciate our dispensaries or treatment."

Possibly this is due to the large proportion of the number of the Mahomedan population in this part of the district, and I beg that in your next report you will endeavour to give some further explanation on this subject.

6. It is presumed that the disease to which Dr. Gupta says that the name of morock is generally given, and which decimated Munglecote and other villages, is the epidemic fever of the last four years.

7. The names of the medical officers employed at each dispensary should in future be given in statement No. 1. I hope that after some further experience the Civil Surgeon may find the village compounders more useful.

8. The working of the food depôts appears satisfactory. The explanation of the Deputy Collector is sufficient.

9. I return with thanks the sanitary rules drafted by Dr. French, but, as you observe, they have been anticipated by the rules issued by Government in June 1869.

No. 129P, dated Burdwan, the 24th June 1873.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fever report for May.

General remarks. 2. In his report for the first half of the month the

Civil Surgeon writes as follows:—

"The general health of the population during the fortnight was very satisfactory. Sickness decreased everywhere, and, except in one or two places, cholera disappeared."

Dr. Roy states that it was the most healthy fortnight he has seen in Burdwan. It appears that a diminution of sickness and a fall in temperature occurred simultaneously. An improved condition of the health of the villagers exists everywhere. New cases of fever have been reduced to a minimum, and dysentery and diarrhoea form an insignificant number of the total attendance in the dispensary.

"Baboo Dinobundoo Dutt states: 'In consequence of the late rains the fever has generally abated in his circle, and, with the exception of one or two places, measles and small-pox have disappeared. The fall of temperature alluded to in my last report has acted favourably on the health of the people.' Further on he says: 'It appears to me that the increase or decrease in the number of fever cases in a great measure depends on the variations of meteorological conditions. The indifferent and scanty rainfalls in March and April tended, I think, to increase the fever soon after showers; but I believe the fall being more copious in the present month, and attended with the blowing of strong wind, the temperature considerably fell.'

"The sickness was certainly greater during the hot dry days; but then why did it begin to increase after the cooling rain in March, and decrease after the rain of April and May? It may be perhaps conjectured that the rain in March produced a degree of cold which was incompatible with health in badly clad individuals, whereas the rain in April and May, after extremely hot weather, produced such a degree of cold as would act favorably on the system.

"In former reports Dr. Roy ascribed the increase of fever to the ploughing of the lands, but now we find that while the ploughing went on the fever decreased; so apparently it had no effect in producing disease."

In his report for the second half of the month, the Civil Surgeon has the following remarks:—

"Since the 15th of May there was a slight increase in the number of fresh fever cases and new admissions. The increase has been, however, so slight that it is hardly worth noticing. The only inspecting medical officer who dwells much on the subject is Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dinobundoo Dutt of the Bood-Bood circle, who ascribes it to the excessive heat. He says: 'There has been evidently a slight increase of fever in many places as compared with what existed in the previous fortnight. A few cases of new fever occurred in several localities, owing, I suppose, to a rise in temperature in the fortnight under review. The weather, which had completely cooled down from the rains and storms which occurred about the beginning of the month, had led to a marked abatement of the fever; the improvement, however, was a short-lived one, and no sooner the temperature rose again, than an increase was observed.' Further on he again writes: 'It is probable, therefore, that when the soil is moistened by rainfall, the exhalations rising from it under the influence of heat, should tend to the development of fever. Dr. Dutt of the Burdwan circle states that the amount of sickness during the fortnight underwent neither increase nor decrease. Dr. Roy of the Jehanabad circle states the same, and also that new cases of fresh fever are getting rare. Dr. Gupta of the Munglecoto circle states that the fever is abating.'

"The returns coming in from the dispensaries show that there was in some places a slight increase in both the attendance and in the number of fresh admissions in the third week in May. As yet we have had no fresh outbreak of fever in any place, and no fresh or healthy village has been attacked."

"Cholera has everywhere decreased, but a few cases of measles are reported from some places."

"Although we have had a storm and some rain on the 5th instant, the rains have not as yet set in."

The number of dispensaries open, and their cost, are shown in tables 1 and 6.

REMARKS ON PARTICULAR CIRCLES.

3. *Burdwan*.—"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in the circle for the week ending 7th May was 1,553·3. For the week ending First half-month. 7th May there was one dispensary (Tickerhaut) the daily average attendance at which exceeded 200; eight dispensaries had over 100 per day; and four had less than 100, but more than 50 per diem.

"Dr. Dutt, inspecting medical officer of this circle, in his report reviews the observations made by him in previous reports on the origin or cause of the Burdwan fever. He is of opinion that it is owing to obstruction of drainage and a water-logged subsoil. He submits a sketch map showing part of his circle, and traces the history of the drainage in it from former years. He shows a gradual change has been going on, and that khals which formerly existed, and which he considers were navigable streams, have now dried up, or exist as ponds only, in many places. He states that at Keshera, Boyta, Pulsheet, and Rypore,

the main drains are obstructed. In all these villages the outbreak of fever has been very severe; in many it was nearly simultaneous. Pootundah, Corundah, and Kharga, are examples of tolerably good drainage. Fever has been later in appearance, and much less in severity in these than in the other villages already mentioned.

"In Baldanga and Kutrapotali Dr. Dutt remarks that many medicines were omitted from the invoice in the latter end of April. This was owing to our supplies in the medical store having run out.

"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending the 7th of May was 1,553·3; for the week ending the 14th Second half-month. it was 1,611·0; and for the week ending 21st of May it was 1,707·6. The attendance at Koormon went up from 65·7 to 104, and at Jabooi, from 144·1 to 167·2. Eight dispensaries show an increase, and five a decrease, in the daily average sick attendance for the week ending the 21st May as compared with the previous week.

"Tikerhaut had 254·2 attending daily; nine had over 100 per day, and three less than 100.

Bood-Bood.—"The daily average number of sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending the 7th May was 695·5. For First half-month. the week ending the 7th May no dispensary had 200 attending per day, three had over 100, and five had less than 100.

"In Baghar Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dinobundoo Dutt states that the health of the people has considerably improved; that here fever abated since the rain in the first week in May; and that in the village of Taht fever decreased with the decrease in temperature. In Mahachanda he states that there was a good deal of continued fever in April, and that an abatement has been observed since the rainfall. In Jooblay or in the adjacent villages he states that there has been no abatement.

"In the first fortnight in May there were five cases of cholera in village Incoona, near Adrah, of whom three died. There was one case (fatal) in the village of Mourah, also near the same dispensary. Cholera has disappeared from all other places.

"Baboo Dinobundoo Dutt, at the close of his report, states that with every rise of temperature after a rainfall, an aggravation of sickness is invariably noticed.

"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending 7th May was 695·5; for the week ending the 14th May it was 603·9; and for the week ending 21st May it was 584·8. Four dispensaries show a very slight increase, and four a greater decrease. Only one dispensary (Khano) had over 100 per diem attending, all the others had less than 100. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dinobundoo Dutt states that although there was an increase in the number of fever cases and fresh admissions, there was a diminution in the daily average attendance owing to the great heat. This was the case at Baghar, Mahachanda, Jooblay, and Adrah. In the villages of Pilgram, Joykristopore, and Boramora, near Kanor, a few new cases of fever were met with. This tract is very unhealthy, and will, I am afraid, suffer more severely as the season advances.

"In Adrah there is no very little sickness. The attendants at the dispensary come from adjacent villages. In village Kulparah, near Jooblay, it is said that fever has increased since 14th May.

"In the villages round Adrah, such as Belan, Incoona, and Mourah, there were eleven fatal cases and nine recoveries in the second and third weeks in May. At Goytoupore there was one successful case in the third week.

"This disease is now apparently dying out.

Jehanabad.—"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in the circle for the week ending the 7th May was 1,917·8. During the week First half-month. ending 7th May two dispensaries (Akloky and Jamalpore) had over 250 patients daily attending, seven had over 100, and three had less than 100.

"In his report Dr. Roy refutes some of the erroneous statements given in a pamphlet on the "Epidemic Fever in Bengal," and which previously appeared in the *Hindoo Patriot*. Thus the pamphlet states that the Gurbari Khal, which drains Jehanabad and other villages, was banded up and obstructed by the zemindar in 1866 and 1867, and that this lock-up was in the following year the cause of endemic fever in all the villages which this khal drained. Dr. Roy, after investigation on the spot, found that no obstruction existed for five years previous to this outbreak of the epidemic, and at the time it did make its appearance the obstruction was no longer in existence, and the khal was quite patent and has remained so up to the present day. Again the writer of the pamphlet attributes the fever to the banding of the Rana Nudi in 1866-67. Dr Roy shows that the banding was nothing new, but had been carried on for ages.

"Further on we find in the pamphlet the erroneous statement that Chandon village did not suffer from the fever owing to the fact of its situation on a particularly elevated plot of land, removing it thereby from the influence of those obstructions which have effectually shut out the drainage of the surrounding comparatively low-lying villages."

"Dr. Roy states—which is quite true—that for two or three years before the time the above paragraph was going through the press, the village of Chandon was being decimated by fever, and suffered the saddest desolation amongst the villages in the sub-division of Jehanabad. A dispensary was established in the village. Dr. Roy states that its elevated position and better drainage were no safeguards from the ravages of the epidemic."

"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending 7th May was 1,917·8; for the week ending 14th it was Second half-month. 1,836·3; and for the week ending the 21st May it was 1,989 60. The dispensaries in this circle continue to have a large number of applicants for relief. Akloky dispensary has 320·1 per day, Jamalpore 281·7, and Bally 208·7. Three dispensaries have over 150, three have between 100 and 150, and 2 have under 100. All the dispensaries show an increase in the week ending 21st May as compared with the previous week."

"Dr. Roy gives an inspection report of the tract of country on the western side of the Damoodah from Hijulna to Bogo and Gotan. This tract of country is subject yearly to great inundation in consequence of the breaches in the embankment at Hijulna and Bogo. This tract is drained by the Bachonda khal, which runs parallel to the Damoodah. From the banks of this khal the country rises to a considerable degree, so that the villages close to it are on elevated ground. The villages of Sunkta, Dhamuari, and Soobrulda, on the western side of this khal, have suffered very little from the endemic fever, and are now healthy. They are on elevated ground, and have good water and good drainage."

Munglecote.—"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending 7th May was 695·5, one dispensary (Reshera) First half-month. has over 200 patients attending daily; Pogram has over 100; three have over 50; and three have less than 50. In this circle the people for some reason or other do not appear to appreciate our dispensaries or treatment."

"There was no cholera during the fortnight in the Munglecote circle. On the closing of the three small dispensaries of Ausgram, Oogram, and Arore in this circle, there will be only five dispensaries under the inspecting medical officer."

"In the Jehanabad circle the medical officer has 12, in the Burdwan circle 13, and in the Bood-Bood circle 8. It is clear therefore that we must make some changes in order to equalize the work."

"The daily average sick attending the dispensaries in this circle for the week ending 7th May was 639·3; for the week ending the 14th it was Second half-month. 570·9; and for the week ending the 21st May it was 550. This part of the district appears to be the most healthy at present. Only one dispensary (Reshera, formerly Chanoke) has over 150 daily attending. The seven others have each less than 100."

"Dr. Gupta is examining a tract of country north of the Adjye river and north and west of Pultia, where the endemic fever has not as yet appeared. Dr. Gupta writes that 'the people in general, including the children, enjoy good health; and I found scarcely any case with enlarged spleen and malarious cachexia. The people of the villages were unanimous in telling me that these villages were never subjected to what is generally called *morock*, which decimated such villages as Munglecote, Mahalta, Diguagore, and Shor, in the south and south-west.'

"The dispensaries were all in good order. In Oogram and Ausgram the native doctors were sick for a few days, and were then unable to visit."

"Fever is declining, and no cholera is reported."

MEDICAL OFFICERS EMPLOYEE

4. The medical officers employed appear to have discharged their duties well on the whole during the month, but Dr. French still complains of the conduct of many of the village compounders. The new system of payment through the inspecting officers instead of through the police was introduced during the month, and the inspecting officers now complain of the increase of work thereby entailed on them, and of some of the bills drawn by them being returned as incorrect. I have examined these bills, and find they certainly did require correction. To prevent mistakes in future I am going to supply printed forms, and I have already sent the Civil Surgeon some bills filled up in this office as patterns for guidance.

METEOROLOGY.

5. The Civil Surgeon remarks on the rainfall and temperature of the month as follows :—

" In comparison with the weather which we had in the middle of April, the first fortnight was comparatively cool and pleasant. Rain fell on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th. The maximum temperature in the fortnight was 101° , and the daily range did not exceed 23° . On the 4th the range was as low as 13° . The minimum temperature in the fortnight was 68° on the morning of the 6th, and the total rainfall during the four days amounted to 2·71 inches. The prevailing wind was south or south-west.

" From the 15th to 23rd the temperature steadily increased. On the 21st and 22nd the maximum temperature in the shade was 108° , and on the 23rd it was 109° . The weather was very hot and dry. From the 24th to the 31st it was cooler, but still hot; the temperature varying from 93° to 100° . On the 26th there was a storm, and 0·73 inch of rainfall. After the storm the daily thermometric range decreased. On 19th the range was as much as 30° , and from 15th to 26th it varied between 20° and 27° . After the rain it fell on 27th to 16° , and on 29th it was 14° . The prevailing wind was south."

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 258.

The 14th July 1873.

Notification.—The following extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the second quarter of the current cess year, is published for general information:—

No. 3549.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department (Local Accounts), under date the 12th July 1873.

Read again Proceedings of this Department, No. 2090 dated the 15th April 1873, having reference to the submission by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal of the Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Funds for the quarter ending December 1872.

Read also Memorandum No. 5935 of 23rd June 1873, from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, submitting an abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the several District (Road) Committees for the quarter ending 31st March 1873, and soliciting their publication in the Gazette as usual.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the second quarter of the current cess year, as submitted by the Controller, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the Officers of Government concerned.

ORDERS.—That a copy of these proceedings, with a copy of the Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

That a copy of the above, as well as of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, Financial Branch, for information. Also that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners, to all Superintending Engineers, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works, Bengal, for information and guidance.

DISTR

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several District

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Balance on 1st January 1873.	REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.					Road Cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECI	
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.		Road Tolls.	Ferry T
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Burdwan*	26,540 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 0 7	1,155 13 11	1,571
Bancoorah	16,260 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 3 11	614 4 0	13
Beerhoom	22,307 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,015 14 0	241
Midnapore	28,401 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,246 9 11	1,349 8 0	484
5 Hooghly*	37,295 5 8	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	162 9 4	2,806 14 0	1,110
24 Pergunnahs*	16,200 13 8	.....	.....	.....	128 0 0	128 6 0	.....	2,414 15 6	4,439
Nuddea*	1,760 12 6	.....	.....	.....	346 13 4	346 13 4	.....	785 15 0	4,317
Josore*	21,748 7 0	.....	.....	.....	77 0 0	77 0 0	.....	833 2 0	1,642
Moorshedabad*	9,208 4 6	.....	.....	.....	169 12 0	169 12 0	.....	606 0 0	6,440
10 Dinagepore	15,950 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205 0 0	121
Maldah	5,426 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900 0 0	6,528
Rajshahye*	8,552 3 4	.....	.....	.....	2,253 10 7	2,253 10 7	33 13 6	1,904 2 0	6,401
Ruapgore	10,937 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 0 0	1,524
Bograh	10,203 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238 0 0	2,031
15 Pubna	8,580 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Darjeeling	37,135 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259
Julpigooree	16,811 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dacca*	5,166 10 3	.....	.....	.....	301 0 0	301 0 0	343 12 1	.....	3,934
Furreedpore*	1,581 15 1	532 4 10	.....	.....	00 12 6	823 1 4	.....	.....	301
20 Backergunge	2,911 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,850 2 5	.....	1,303
Mynensing	9,617 15 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,227
Sylhet	10,213 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735
Cachar	38,212 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,880
Chittagong	21,708 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344
25 Noakhally	1,453 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312 0 0	2,593
Tipperah*	0,029 5 6	224 15 2	.....	.....	305 0 0	619 15 2	.....	.....	935
Chittagong Hill Tracts	19,022 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 6 10	2,146 15 0	10,480
Petna	25,337 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,364 3 0	647
Gya	10,712 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,453
30 Shahabad	8,006 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,826 1 3	.....	1
Tirhoot	6,934 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,787
Samu	22,115 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 3 2	476 0 8	21,563
Chunparrun	18,817 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 12 4	5,012
Menghy*	16,755 4 10	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	1,292 11 0	3,160 13 4	6,068
35 Bhugulpore*	45,465 13 11	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	6,218
Purneah	6,837 4 3	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0	60 9 1	.....	395
Sonhal Pergunnahs	30,031 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,348
Cuttack*	12,843 3 1	.....	.....	.....	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	.....	1
Pooree*	10,746 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Bala-ore*	8,224 8 9	2,873 13 9	.....	.....	.....	2,873 13 9	.....	.....	9
Hazareebagh*	8,840 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332
Loharduggah	27,921 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhboor	8,880 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443
Mauithoom	13,690 12 0	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	18 0 0	2,978
45 Goalparah	6,911 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 9 3	.....	2,013
Kanroop	14,756 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,863
Durrung	7,839 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900
Nowgong	7,054 6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443
Seesbawgor	2,170 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,978
50 Luckimpore	8,237 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617
Naga Hills	2,990 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jyuteah Hills	3,025 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Garo Hills	19,839 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T-tal	8,28,139 14 5	3,031 1 0	.....	.....	4,273 0 5	7,004 2 2	16,576 12 4	26,647 4 4	1,63,156

* Districts in which the

ROAD FUND.

mittes of the 2nd Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73, ending 31st March 1873.

IPTS.

FROM TOLLS.		Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund. *.	Sales of pro- duce and Stores.	Fines and refunds.	Miscella- neous.	Total receipts.	Total, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance.
Canal or River Tolls.	Total.								
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	2,726 14 0	30,000 0 0	8 1 6	.....	31 0 0	32,857 0 10	59,406 5 1	18,272 14 0	41,133 7 1
.....	627 4 0	.....	.....	.....	703 7 11	16,972 9 5	2,591 10 1	16,712 15 4	
.....	2,257 6 0	.....	.....	.....	3,257 6 0	25,565 2 10	4,280 15 0	21,284 3 10	
.....	1,834 7 0	25,000 0 0	4 12 6	207 9 11	66 8 0	28,359 15 4	56,781 9 9	9,682 0 11	47,079 8 10
.....	8,917 12 9	30,000 0 0	10 14 0	.....	69 13 6	31,171 1 7	71,466 7 3	8,108 2 8	63,298 5 0
.....	6,854 8 3	50,000 0 0	11 12 0	213 0 0	.....	57,207 4 3	73,507 1 11	18,087 3 7	57,419 14 4
.....	5,103 6 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	35,450 3 4	37,210 15 10	18,481 1 10	18,729 14 0	
.....	2,475 10 3	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	32,552 10 3	54,301 1 3	4,570 8 10	49,730 8 5	
.....	7,055 12 0	.....	.....	0 2 6	200 11 3	7,426 5 9	16,634 10 3	10,788 12 0	5,845 13 8
.....	326 0 0	.....	.....	.....	34 8 0	360 8 0	16,311 2 1	3,964 4 3	12,346 13 10
.....	8,518 15 6	.....	.....	13 12 3	19 12 0	8,553 7 9	13,978 15 6	3,244 0 9	10,734 14 9
.....	8,305 13 0	.....	.....	92 10 0	8 13 6	10,694 12 7	19,216 15 11	4,272 5 6	14,974 10 5
.....	1,087 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1,687 12 0	21,624 14 3	5,713 7 11	15,011 6 4	
.....	2,267 4 0	.....	.....	.....	2,267 4 0	12,470 0 0	486 10 6	11,983 11 6	
.....	137 8 0	.....	.....	.....	198 15 6	336 7 6	8,917 1 6	2,115 7 0	6,771 10 6
.....	259 8 0	.....	.....	8,417 7 0	4,145 7 8	12,823 2 5	49,957 14 6	9,183 11 2	40,774 3 4
.....	3 0 4	.....	.....	24 6 4	.....	27 6 8	16,838 10 0	10,792 0 9	6,048 0 3
.....	8,934 14 9	18,356 10 3	.....	6 0 3	2 12 0	23,945 10 4	29,112 4 7	28,202 4 7	910 0 0
.....	301 0 0	15,000 0 0	87 8 0	.....	75 1 0	16,236 11 1	17,818 10 2	3,647 10 6	14,170 15 8
.....	1,303 9 6	.....	.....	.....	3,500 0 0	8,653 11 11	11,564 11 11	7,270 2 6	4,294 9 5
.....	1,227 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,227 6 6	10,845 5 11	7,412 7 0	3,432 14 11
.....	735 0 0	.....	.....	105 0 0	840 0 0	11,053 14 0	1,344 8 0	9,709 6 0	9,709 6 0
.....	3,339 0 0	.....	32 4 0	5 0 0	282 10 10	3,658 14 10	41,871 7 8	15,725 6 7	26,146 1 1
665 7 6	1,010 6 0	0 4 2	.....	182 15 6	.....	1,103 9 8	22,991 12 8	4,794 1 0	18,197 11 8
.....	2,905 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,905 15 0	4,359 0 11	2,330 14 0	2,028 2 11
.....	935 11 0	2,200 5 2	.....	92 6 4	0 5 0	3,848 10 8	9,878 0 2	8,370 8 3	1,507 7 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,022 15 7	9,911 7 9	9,111 7 10
.....	12,636 7 7	.....	.....	3,730 8 0	306 1 9	17,107 8 2	42,635 5 8	10,235 10 2	32,299 11 6
.....	8,411 11 0	7,230 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,241 11 0	20,054 10 1	6,129 8 1	14,825 2 0
.....	8,453 14 5	202 10 2	.....	25 0 0	324 4 5	18,831 14 3	27,798 1 8	10,369 12 0	17,428 5 8
.....	37,787 14 7	.....	.....	.....	137 8 0	37,925 6 7	98,859 11 11	20,301 12 0	78,557 15 11
.....	22,039 9 5	.....	.....	187 7 6	22,295 4 1	44,410 11 4	12,903 15 8	31,508 11 8	31,508 11 8
.....	5,122 3 0	.....	.....	.....	5,122 3 0	20,070 0 6	4,820 4 3	19,140 12 3	19,140 12 3
.....	8,228 9 4	.....	15 12 0	.....	.....	10,550 0 4	27,305 5 2	13,311 5 3	18,903 15 11
.....	6,218 15 4	.....	.....	351 10 2	.....	5,666 0 6	51,132 7 5	7,069 2 4	43,103 5 1
.....	395 4 0	.....	.....	9,035 10 8	.....	9,581 7 9	16,418 12 0	3,806 0 4	12,612 5 8
.....	.....	0 14 9	1 0 0	400 12 0	402 10 0	30,437 2 7	6,659 15 6	23,477 3 1	23,477 3 1
.....	1,318 11 0	.....	.....	4,813 10 6	4 7 0	6,031 12 6	18,874 15 7	4,917 10 8	13,957 5 4
.....	0 0 0	.....	44 10 6	* 16 12 0	.....	.....	10,745 0 6	1,851 15 1	8,893 1 5
.....	.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,944 4 3	11,168 13 0	5,372 6 0	5,795 6 6
.....	882 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	18,810 13 7	1,825 8 11	17,015 4 8
.....	18 0 0	.....	.....	1,007 0 6	.....	332 6 0	28,253 6 8	8,465 14 1	24,787 8 7
.....	2,013 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,860 1 9	1,729 0 1	7,140 1 8
.....	8,668 14 8	.....	.....	600 0 0	2,521 5 6	16,021 14 0	23,861 10 8	8,627 3 0	15,234 7 8
.....	2,900 8 6	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	44 0 0	487 8 0	7,538 14 1	3,916 5 3	8,622 8 10
.....	443 8 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	35 8 0	4,123 9 10	7,093 14 0	6,797 11 0	296 3 0
.....	2,978 0 0	1,010 1 10	.....	.....	.....	817 8 0	9,055 1 6	4,585 3 7	4,469 13 11
.....	817 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	1,208 1 2	791 14 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,025 4 2	1,013 10 9	2,011 9 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,869 3 0	2,833 13 9	17,035 5 3
665 7 6	1,00,469 1	1,00,000 15 7	186 9 8	28,445 0 6	18,054 7 4	5,16,610 0 3	13,44,756 7 8	3,81,088 6 10	9,63,608 0 10

Cess Act is in force.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts of the several District Committees of

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	EXPEN									
	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND COMMITTEES' CONTROL.			Refunds.	ORIGINAL WORKS.				Roads and Bridges.	
	Establish- ment.	Contingen- cies.	Total.		Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Forries.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan*	1,370 9 0	1,743 15 3	3,123 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,116 15 9
Bancoorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	449 4 6	.....	.....	440 4 6	184 15 9
Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,291 5 9	.....	.....	4,291 5 0	8,099 10 6
Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	614 8 0	.....	.....	614 8 0	4,659 6 9
5 Hoogly*	1,451 7 0	104 7 0	1,555 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,409 7 8
24-Pergunnahs*	1,206 9 11	206 3 8	1,422 18 7	.....	198 8 0	.....	.....	198 8 0	18,978 6 3
Nuddea*	1,439 6 9	62 1 3	1,501 8 0	.....	73 14 3	.....	.....	73 14 3	16,589 11 7
Jessore*	1,549 7 8	204 13 7	1,814 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,074 6 6
Moorsheadabad*	1,617 3 7	335 7 6	1,952 11 1	.....	2,996 0 9	.....	.....	2,996 0 9	5,626 13 3
10 Dinagepore	63 10 3	.....	63 10 3	.....	66 4 0	.....	.....	66 4 0	8,683 6 0
Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,172 9 9
Rajabahye*	1,373 2 0	131 0 6	1,504 2 6	177 8 0	321 15 6	0 5 0	.....	322 4 6	2,110 6 6
Rungpore	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,575 10 5
Bograh	69 0 0	.....	69 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417 10 6
15 Pubna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,845 7 0
Darjeeling	526 0 0	142 5 3	668 5 3	138 0 0	856 0 0	.....	.....	856 0 0	7,521 5 11
Julipgoree	.....	.....	.....	7,186 3 0	903 1 3	.....	.....	903 1 3	1,890 7 9
Dmca*	1,601 8 10	429 10 0	2,031 2 10	.....	25,644 12 3	.....	.....	25,644 12 3	200 5 6
Furreedpore*	1,152 9 3	122 15 8	1,275 8 11	.....	1,614 0 6	.....	.....	1,614 0 6	423 11 1
20 Backergunge *	60 0 0	1 0 0	61 0 0	.....	2,400 0 0	.....	.....	2,400 0 0	4,603 2 6
Mymensing	1,098 11 0	1 8 0	1,100 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,228 4 0
Sylhet	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	781 8 0
Cachar	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,752 6 11	.....	.....	9,752 6 11	4,007 18 1
Chittagong	126 0 0	84 0 0	210 0 0	.....	2,719 0 0	215 0 0	.....	2,934 0 0	1,650 1 0
25 Noahally	.....	.....	.....	.....	974 0 0	.....	.....	974 0 0	1,296 14 6
Tipperrah*	1,629 1 11	148 14 3	1,778 0 2	475 0 0	3,188 2 0	1,042 7 6	.....	4,230 9 6	1,521 8 9
Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,679 10 9	.....	.....	8,679 10 9	414 2 0
Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,858 14 2
Gya	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,795 4 1	.....	.....	3,795 4 1	2,250 4 0
30 Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,937 0 6	.....	.....	1,937 0 6	7,841 11 6
Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,035 12 6	.....	.....	6,035 12 6	10,873 8 8
Serun	180 0 0	46 5 6	226 5 6	200 0 0	5,338 0 9	.....	.....	5,338 0 9	7,082 12 5
Chumparun	57 0 0	5 0 0	62 0 0	.....	120 1 0	.....	.....	120 1 0	4,283 15 6
Monghyr*	944 0 0	126 14 0	1,070 14 0	.....	7,740 11 0	.....	.....	7,740 11 0	4,283 5 9
35 Bhaugulpore*	1,056 13 2	173 0 0	1,229 13 2	.....	1,253 10 0	.....	.....	1,253 10 0	6,195 11 2
Furneah	1,240 1 5	83 14 3	1,323 16 8	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,478 10 8
Sonthal Pergunnahis	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	3,281 0 11	.....	.....	3,281 0 11	3,222 14 8
Cuttack*	874 14 3	775 5 6	1,650 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,207 6 6
Peeore*	.....	.....	.....	.....	402 14 3	.....	.....	402 14 3	1,389 0 10
40 Belasore*	1,044 1 6	44 14 0	1,088 15 6	.....	378 7 0	.....	.....	378 7 0	3,200 0 0
Hazaribagh*	644 8 8	111 13 2	756 5 10	596 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	478 0 0
Loharduggah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,408 14 1
Singbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,488 2 6
45 Maunbhoom	1,094 12 10	87 10 0	1,182 6 10	12 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,608 2 8
Goaparah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,608 2 8
Kamroop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,471 8 9
Derrung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,627 3 0
Nowgong	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	3,620 5 8
Seobsaugar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,650 11 0
50 Luckimpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	914 0 6	.....	.....	914 0 6	8,758 7 8
Naga Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,208 1 2	.....	.....	1,208 1 2	.....
Khasi & Jyneteah Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	957 10 9
63 Garo Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,936 13 9	.....	.....	1,936 13 9	18 4 6
Total	23,509 11 0	5,214 2 4	28,758 14 1	8,788 14 1	90,935 4 10	1,257 12 6	.....	1,01,198 1 4	2,92,388 11 4

* Districts in which the Road

Dated the 16th June 1873.

ROAD FUND.—(Continued.)

the 2nd Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73, ending 31st March 1873.

DITURE.

REPAIRS.			Total Original Works and Repairs.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Tools and Plant.	Total Outlay.	REMARKS.
River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.		Public Works Establish-ment.	Other Establish-ments.	Total.			
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	65 0 0	14,181 15 9	14,181 15 9	.....	967 6 0	967 6 0	.....	18,272 14 0	
.....	184 15 9	184 15 9	.....	74 10 4	74 10 4	.....	259 10 1	
.....	3,609 10 6	4,148 15 0	.....	132 0 0	132 0 0	.....	4,280 15 0	
.....	55 12 9	4,715 3 6	9,006 9 3	.....	675 7 8	675 7 8	.....	9,682 0 11	
.....	181 1 6	5,590 8 9	6,205 0 9	.....	407 2 9	407 2 9	.....	8,168 2 3	
.....	13,978 6 3	14,176 14 3	.....	487 7 9	487 7 9	.....	16,087 3 7	
.....	16,589 11 7	16,663 9 10	.....	103 0 0	105 0 0	211 0 0	18,481 1 10	
.....	2,074 6 6	2,074 6 6	.....	193 5 4	193 5 4	488 7 9	4,570 8 10	
.....	5,620 12 3	8,022 13 0	.....	121 11 8	121 11 8	91 9 0	10,788 12 0	
.....	3,683 6 0	3,749 10 0	.....	.....	.....	151 0 0	3,964 4 3	
.....	3,172 0 0	3,172 9 9	.....	71 7 0	71 7 0	.....	3,244 0 9	
.....	2,110 6 6	2,452 11 0	.....	118 0 0	118 0 0	40 0 0	4,272 5 6	
.....	5,575 10 5	5,575 10 5	.....	.....	.....	107 13 6	5,713 7 11	
.....	417 10 6	417 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	486 10 6	
.....	1,845 7 0	1,815 7 0	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	2,145 7 0	
.....	7,521 6 11	8,377 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,183 11 2	
.....	286 13 9	2,157 5 6	3,000 6 9	.....	546 0 0	546 0 0	.....	10,792 9 9	
.....	209 5 6	25,854 1 0	.....	317 0 0	317 0 0	.....	28,202 4 7	
.....	423 11 1	2,037 4 7	.....	246 0 0	246 0 0	82 13 0	3,617 10 6	
.....	4,509 2 6	6,909 2 6	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	7,270 2 6	
100 0 0	9 0 0	6,237 4 0	6,237 4 0	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	7,412 7 0	
.....	881 8 9	1,181 8 0	.....	163 0 0	163 0 0	.....	1,344 8 0	
.....	4,007 13 1	13,760 4 0	.....	1,275 0 0	1,275 0 0	690 2 7	15,725 6 7	
.....	1,650 1 0	4,584 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,794 1 0	
.....	1,200 14 0	2,270 14 0	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	2,330 14 0	
.....	1,521 8 9	5,752 2 3	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	245 5 10	8,370 8 3	
.....	414 2 0	9,093 12 9	.....	297 0 0	297 0 0	520 11 0	9,911 7 9	
.....	9,858 14 2	9,858 14 2	.....	376 12 0	376 12 0	.....	10,235 10 2	
.....	2,250 4 0	8,045 8 1	.....	84 0 0	84 0 0	.....	6,129 8 1	
.....	13 0 0	7,853 11 6	9,790 12 0	.....	579 0 0	579 0 0	.....	10,369 12 0	
.....	500 0 0	10,873 8 8	16,900 5 2	.....	435 0 0	435 0 0	2,957 8 10	20,301 12 0	
.....	7,082 12 5	12,420 13 2	.....	.....	.....	66 13 0	12,903 15 8	
.....	4,263 15 6	4,384 0 6	.....	383 3 9	383 3 9	.....	4,829 4 3	
.....	4,283 5 9	12,024 0 9	.....	200 8 0	200 8 0	45 14 6	13,341 5 3	
.....	5,195 11 2	8,449 5 2	.....	290 0 0	290 0 0	.....	7,969 2 4	
.....	2,478 10 8	2,478 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,806 6 4	
.....	3,222 14 6	6,603 15 6	.....	442 2 1	442 2 1	12 14 0	6,059 15 6	
.....	3,267 6 6	3,267 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,017 10 3	
.....	1,389 0 10	1,791 15 1	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	1,851 15 1	
.....	3,200 0 0	3,573 7 0	.....	705 0 0	705 0 0	.....	5,372 6 6	
.....	473 0 0	473 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,825 8 11	
.....	3,405 14 1	3,405 14 1	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	3,464 14 1	
.....	1,438 2 6	1,438 2 6	.....	281 13 7	281 13 7	.....	1,720 0 1	
.....	175 0 0	175 0 0	.....	1,375 6 10	
.....	3,668 2 3	3,668 2 3	.....	180 5 0	180 5 0	13 4 9	3,874 0 0	
.....	11,471 8 0	11,471 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,471 8 0	
.....	8,627 8 6	8,627 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,627 3 0	
.....	3,620 11 0	3,770 5 3	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	26 0 0	3,916 6 3	
.....	6,650 11 0	6,650 11 0	.....	147 0 0	147 0 0	.....	6,797 11 0	
.....	3,766 7 3	4,070 7 9	.....	502 11 10	502 11 10	12 0 0	4,585 3 7	
.....	1,208 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,208 1 2	
.....	957 10 9	957 10 9	.....	60 0 0	58 0 0	.....	1,013 10 9	
.....	13 4 6	1,950 2 3	.....	230 5 3	230 5 3	653 6 3	2,823 13 9	
100 0 0	1,089 12 0	2,93,578 7 4	3,25,771 8 8	.....	12,301 8 0	12,301 8 0	6,412 10 0	3,81,088 6 10	

Cess Act is in force.

F. R. BOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.